

Chronology

Made familiar and easy to
Young Gentlemen and Ladies.

To which is added,
A TABLE of the most memorable Events from the Beginning of the WORLD to the Year 1747.

Being the
SEVENTH VOLUME
OF THE
Circle of the Sciences, &c.

Published by the KING's Authority.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the *Bible*
and *Sun*, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

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M D C C C X V I I I



By the KING's Royal Licence.

To the Right Honourable
The Earl of *EUSTON*,
Grandson to His Grace the
Duke of *GRAFTON*,
THIS
CHRONOLOGY

Is humbly Inscrib'd

B Y

His Lordship's

most obedient Servant,

JOHN NEWBERY.



By the King's Special Command

To the Right Honourable

The Earl of BURLINGTON

Grandson to His Grace the

Duke of GRANTON

THIS

CHRONOLOGY

Is humbly Inscribed

BY

JOHN NEWBERRY

and Printer, Stationer

JOHN NEWBERRY

PREFACE.

THough many Persons look upon CHRONOLOGY as a dry and unpleasant Study, yet it ought by no means to be neglected, as it is absolutely necessary to give Light to HISTORY, which is the ~~most~~ instructive and useful, as well as entertaining Part of Literature. In the Study of History, an exact Chronology

is like Ariadne's Clue, which guides us through the various Windings of the Labyrinth; and the Mind being thus conducted, the Ideas we obtain from reading are more distinct, and more easily fix'd in the Memory.

In the Chronology of ancient Kingdoms, it must be confess'd, there is the utmost Uncertainty, arising chiefly from the Vanity of each in claiming the greatest Antiquity. Thus the Priests of Egypt (as Herodotus informs us) reckon'd

reckon'd from the Reign of Menes to that of Sethon 341 Generations, three of which they supposed equal to a hundred Years; so that, according to this Computation, the whole Time from one Reign to the other was 11340 Years. The Chaldeans piqued themselves on their Antiquity, pretending to have observed the Stars 473,000 Years; and other Eastern Nations made the like extravagant Pretensions, all which were favour'd by their ha-

ving no exact Accounts of Time.

The Chronology of the ancient Greeks is equally uncertain. Their Writings are full of Fables, being all in Verse, from which Fiction is inseparable, till the Conquest of Asia by Cyrus the Persian. About five hundred Years before Christ, Pherecydes Atheniensis wrote ten Books of the Antiquities of the Athenians, which he digested by Genealogies; and Epimenides follow'd his Example.

ample. Other Writers digested their Works by the Ages and Successions of the Priestesses of Juno Argiva, of the Kings of Sparta, or of the Archons of Athens; nor did they begin to set down the Generations, Reigns, and Successions, in Numbers of Years, till some Time after the Death of Alexander the Great. This makes their Chronology very uncertain; and indeed such it was reputed by the Greeks themselves,

as appears from several Passages in Plutarch.

In the Chronology of the Latins we find still greater Uncertainty. Their old Records were burnt by the Gauls about 388 Years before Christ; and Q. Fabius Pictor, the most ancient Latin Historian, who wrote about 160 Years after that Event, copied the greatest Part of his History from Diocles Peperethius a Greek. In a Word, not one of the European Nations had any Chronology

nology at all till the Time of the Persian Empire, which began 536 Years before the Birth of Christ; and whatever Chronology they now have of more ancient Times, has been framed since by Reasoning and Conjecture. Therefore on a strict and impartial Examination, the Jewish Records (exclusive of their Divine Authority) will appear to be the most certain and authentick, and consequently the surest Foundation of Chronology.

It

It must be acknowledged, indeed, that the several Copies of the Jewish Records, viz. the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Septuagint, differ very much from one another; which Disagreement hath arisen partly from wilful Corruption and the Errors crept in by frequent transcribing, and partly for want of computing from some fixed Epocha, and digesting the History into a chronological Method. Each of these Computations has its
Votaries;

*Notaries; and hence proceeds
 a wide Difference amongst
 Chronologers in reckoning the
 Years of the World to the
 Birth of Christ, though e-
 very one pretends to ground
 his System on the Authority
 of the Scripture. We shall
 not pretend to enter into cri-
 tical Disputes on this Sub-
 ject, or to determine whose
 System is absolutely the best.
 It may suffice to let the Rea-
 der know, that in our Chro-
 nological Table we have
 follow'd*

follow'd the Hebrew Computation, as given us by the great Archbishop Usher, one of the most learned and accurate of our modern Chronologers.

As to the Technical Part of our little Work, we have endeavoured to make it as plain and intelligible as the Nature of the Subject will admit: And though we do not pretend to Infallibility in the Dates of our Chronological Table, we flatter ourselves
it

it will be found as exact, and
as near the Truth, as any
thing of the Kind that has
been hitherto publish'd.



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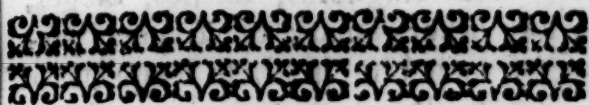
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CHRO-



CHRONOLOGY.

CHAP. I.

CHRONOLOGY *defin'd, and its Use.*

2. **W**HAT is CHRONOLOGY?

A. It is a Science which treats of *Time*, consider'd in a *Civil Sense*; shewing the different Measures or Computations of it that have obtain'd in different Nations.

2. Of what Use is *Chronology*?

A. It enables us truly to date the Beginning and End of the Reigns of Princes, the Births and Deaths of eminent Persons, the Revolutions of Em-

B

pires

pires and Kingdoms, Battles, Sieges, or any other remarkable Events. Being of such Use in these Respects, it is deservedly reckon'd one of the *Eyes of History*, as *Geography* is call'd the other. Without *Chronology*, (that is, without distinguishing the Times of Events as clearly as the Nature of the Case will admit) all *History* would be little better than a Heap of Confusion, destitute of Light, Order, or Beauty.

Q. But is it possible to know the precise Time of Things that happen'd many thousand Years ago?

A. It must be confess'd, the Chronology of ancient Kingdoms is liable to great Uncertainties, and it is very difficult to reduce many remarkable Events to their proper Periods. But we do not mean to engage our young Readers in the Examination of such knotty and intricate Questions, the
Dis.

Discussion whereof belongs only to the Learned. Nor indeed is it necessary for the Generality of People to know the precise Day, Week, Month, or even Year of every particular Fact in History: It suffices to have a general Idea of these Matters, and to come as near the Truth as possible.

CHAP. II.

Of TIME, and its Parts.

QHOW is *Time* distinguish'd?

A. Into *Absolute* and *Relative*.

Q What is *Absolute Time*?

A. It is *Time* consider'd as in itself, and without any Relation to Bodies or their Motions. This flows equally, never proceeding either faster or slower.

B 2

Q What

Q. What is *Relative* Time?

A. Time in this Sense is that which is measured or estimated by certain *Motions*, as those of the Sun, Moon, Clocks, Watches, &c. This is otherwise call'd *Apparent* or *Vulgar* Time.

Q. Into what Parts is Time usually divided?

A. The usual Divisions of Time are *Minutes*, *Hours*, *Days*, *Weeks*, *Months*, *Years*, *Cycles*, and *Periods*. Of all these I shall say something, but first of *Years*, which seems to be the Original or Standard Measure on which the rest depend.

CHAP. III.

Of YEARS.

Q. WHAT is a *Year*?

A. It is, in general, a Space or Part of Time measur'd by the

the Revolution of some celestial Body in its Orbit.

Q. But what is our Year in particular?

A. It is that Space of Time wherein the Sun finishes his Course through the Ecliptic, returning to the same Point thereof from which he had departed. This is call'd the *Solar Year*; and consists, according to our Account, of 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes nearly. And this is properly the *Tropical* or *Natural Year*: But that Space of Time wherein the Sun having departed from any fix'd Star, returns to the same again, is call'd the *Sidereal* or *Astral Year*, and contains 365 Days, 6 Hours, and 10 Minutes.

Q. Is there not a Sort of Year which is measured by the Course of the Moon?

A. Yes, what we call the *Lunar Year*, being that Space of Time where-

in the Moon performs twelve complete Revolutions round the Earth, call'd *Lunations*. This Year contains 354 Days, 8 Hours, 48 Minutes, and 38 Seconds.

Q. Are not Years distinguish'd into *Astronomical* and *Civil*?

A. Yes, the *Solar* and *Lunar* Years above described are term'd *Astronomical*, as depending on the Principles and Observations of Astronomy.

Q. What is meant by a *Civil* Year?

A. It is the legal Year, or that which each Nation or Government has appointed for common Use. This is either *Solar* or *Lunar*, and is made to consist of a certain Number of whole Days (without any odd Hours or Minutes) to render the Computation of Time more easy.

Q. What is the *Civil Solar* Year?

A. This

A. This is distinguish'd into *Common* and *Bissextile*. The *Common* Year consists of 365 Days; and the *Bissextile*, or *Leap-Year*, which is every fourth, of 366.

Q. What is the Reason of this Difference?

A. The Addition of a Day to every fourth Year is to make the *Civil* Year keep pace with the *Tropical* or *Natural* one; for the *six Hours* (or thereabouts) by which the latter exceeds the former, in four Years make a whole Day; and therefore every *Leap-Year* the Month of *February* has 29 Days, which in the *Common* Years has but 28.

Q. What is the Meaning of the Word *Bissextile*?

A. The intercalary or additional Day to every fourth Year was first appointed by *Julius Cæsar*, who order'd it to be inserted after the 24th of *February*.

February, which was the 6th of the *Calends of March*, according to the *Roman Way* of reckoning. This Year therefore they reckon'd the 24th of *February* twice over, having (as they express'd it) *bis Sexto Calendas Martias*; and hence the Year had the Name of *Bissextile*. But amongst us this Intercalation is not made by telling the 24th of *February* twice, but by adding a Day to the End of that Month.

Q. Why is it call'd *Leap Year*?

A. Because in the *Common Years* any fix'd Day of the Month changes successively the Day of the Week; but in the *Bissextile* it skips or leaps over one Day. For Instance, suppose the 1st of *May* in a *Common Year* falls on a *Tuesday*, if the next be a *Common Year* it will be on a *Wednesday*; but if it be a *Leap-Year*, the adding of a Day will cause it to skip over

over *Wednesday*, and fall on a *Thursday*.

Q. Is there any certain Rule to know which is a *Leap-Year*, and which a *Common Year*?

A. Yes, the Rule is this:

Divide by 4, and what is left shall be For Leap-Year 0; for past, 1, 2, or 3.

For Example: Was the Year 1720 a *Leap-Year* or a *Common Year*?

$$4) 1720 (430$$

Here is 0 remains, so that it was a *Leap-Year*.

Again: Is the Year 1746 a *Leap-Year* or a *Common Year*?

$$4) 1746 (436$$

—

2

—

Here the Remainder 2 shews that 1746 is the second after *Leap-Year*.

Q. What

Q. What is the *Civil Lunar Year*?

A. This is either *Common* or *Embolimic*. The *Common Lunar Year* consists of twelve Lunar Months, (of 29 and 30 Days alternately) being 354 Days, at the End of which the Year begins again. The *Embolimic Year* is that wherein a 13th Month is intercalated, to adjust the Lunar to the Solar Year.

Q. What is the Meaning of *Embolimic*?

A. Much the same as *Intercalary*, it being derived from a *Greek Word* signifying to *throw in* or *insert*.

Q. Who contrived the *Civil Solar Year*, which we use at present?

A. The *Romans* originally made use of a *Lunar Year*, which, as settled by *Romulus* their first King, consisted only of ten Months, containing in all 304 Days; and thus falling short of the true Lunar Year by 50 Days,

Days, and of the Solar Year by 61, the Beginning of it became vague and unfix'd to any precise Season. *Numa Pompilius*, the Successor of *Romulus*, endeavour'd to correct this Irregularity by adding two other Months, (*January* and *February*) thereby making the Year consist of twelve Months, containing in all 355 Days: But this exceeding the Civil Lunar Year by one Day, and falling short of the Common Solar Year by ten Days, its Beginning was still unfixed. Recourse was therefore had to various Inter-calations, and the Care of the whole committed to the Pontiffs, who, neglecting the Trust, let Things run to the utmost Confusion. Thus the *Roman* Year stood, till *Julius Cæsar* (assisted by an *Egyptian* Mathematician) reduced it to its present Form, by adding ten Days to every Year of *Numa's*, and one Day extraordinary to

to every fourth Year, as above related. This *Julian* Year (or *Old Style*) is still retain'd by us in *England*, though the *Gregorian* Account (or *New Style*) has been received by almost all the rest of *Europe*.

Q. What do you mean by the *Gregorian* Account?

A. The *Gregorian* Year or Account of Time is a Correction of the *Julian* made by Pope Gregory XIII, and that with very good Reason; for the *Julian* Year of 365 Days and 6 Hours exceeding the true Solar Year by 11 Minutes, this Excess in 131 Years amounts to a whole Day. Now as the Council of *Nice*, A. D. 325, appointed the Celebration of *Easter* to be always on the first *Sunday* after the Full Moon that came next after the Vernal Equinox, which was then on the 21st of *March*; it happened that in the Year of our Lord 1582
Pope

Pope Gregory observ'd, that the above-mention'd Fault of the *Julian* Year had thrown the Equinoxes 10 Days more backward than they were at the Time of the said Council, so that the Vernal Equinox was then on the 11th of *March*. This occasion'd great Irregularity with respect to the Time of celebrating *Easter*, and consequently all other *Moveable Feasts*. The Pope therefore, to correct this Error, order'd 10 Days to be suppress'd in the Month of *October* 1582, that so the Equinox might be reduced to the 21st of *March*, on which Day it fell at the Time of the *Nicene* Council. And that this Variation might not happen again, the said Pope order'd, that whereas in the *Julian* Account every 100th Year is a *Bissextile*, only one 100th Year in every four Centuries should be so for the future, and the other three changed into *Com-*

mon

mon Years; thereby taking 3 Days out of every 400 Years, which the *Julian* Account gains in that Period. This Emendation adjusts the Year and Seasons pretty near the Truth, and has been receiv'd not only in all Popish Countries, but in *Holland, Denmark, Sweden*, and the Protestant States of *Germany*; though *England* holds out, almost alone, for the *Julian* Computation.

2. Then there is a Difference of 10 Days between our Way of computing Time, and that of most other *European Nations*?

A. The Difference of 10 Days (occasion'd by Pope *Gregory's* Correction of the Calendar) is now increased to 11, so that our 10th of *March* is the 21st with our Neighbours on the Continent. Sensible of this growing Error, the Protestants of *Germany*, and the Diet of *Ratisbon* in the Year

Year 1700, decreed, that eleven Days should be retrench'd from the *Old Style*, to accommodate it for the future to the *New*; and this Regulation has since obtain'd in *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

2. Are there no other Forms of the Year of any Note, except those already mention'd?

A. Yes; various Forms of *Civil Years* have anciently obtain'd, as well as at present, in different Nations. Those which are most taken notice of by Chronologers, and which it may be proper to have some Knowledge of for the better understanding of History or Astronomy, are exhibited in the following Tables.

Ancient

Ancient ROMAN Year of *Romulus*.

Months.	Days.
<i>Martius,</i> ———	31
<i>Aprilis,</i> — —	30
<i>Maius,</i> ——— ———	31
<i>Junius,</i> ———	30
<i>Quintilis,</i> — —	31
<i>Sextilis,</i> ——— ———	30
<i>September,</i> ———	30
<i>October,</i> ——— ———	31
<i>November,</i> ———	30
<i>December,</i> — —	30
	————
	304
	————

ROMAN Year of | JULIAN Year.
Numa.

Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Januarius,	29	January,	31
Februarius,	28	February,	28
Martius,	31	March,	31
Aprilis,	29	April,	30
Maius,	31	May,	31
Junius,	29	June,	30
Quintilis,	31	July,	31
Sextilis,	29	August,	31
September,	29	September,	30
October,	31	October,	31
November,	29	November,	30
December,	29	December,	31
	<hr/> 355 <hr/>		<hr/> 365 <hr/>

N. B. The Months call'd *Quintilis* and *Sextilis*, from their Order in *Romulus's* Year, were changed into *Julius* and *Augustus* (our *July* and *August*) in Honour of *Julius Caesar* and his Successor *Augustus*.—It is also to be remember'd, that every fourth Year in the *Julian* Account has 366 Days, *February* then having 29, as we have before observed. The *Gregorian* Year has the same Number of Months and Days as the *Julian*, the only Difference being that each Month in the former begins eleven Day sooner than in the latter.

Ancient GRECIAN OR ATTIC Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Hecatombæon,</i>	—	29
<i>Metagitnion,</i>	—	30
<i>Boedromion,</i>	— —	29
<i>Mæmacterion,</i>	—	30
<i>Pyanepsion,</i>	— —	29
<i>Posideon,</i>	—	30
<i>Gamelion,</i>	— —	29
<i>Anthesterion,</i>	—	30
<i>Elaphebolion,</i>	—	29
<i>Munychion,</i>	— —	30
<i>Thargelion,</i>	—	29
<i>Scirrhophorion,</i>	—	30
		<hr/>
		354
		<hr/>

N. B. The *Embolimic* Year of the *Greeks* contain'd 384 Days, the intercalary Month consisting of 30; and of these there were seven in nineteen Years. — The ancient *Macedonian* Year was also Lunar, only differing from the *Attic* in the Names and Order of the Months. — The modern *Macedonian* Year is a Solar one, whose Beginning is fix'd to the first of *January* of the *Julian* Year, with which it perfectly agrees.

Ancient

T
Sola
fom
the

Ancient JEWISH Year.

Months.	Days.
<i>Nisan</i> or <i>Abib</i> ,	— 30
<i>Ijar</i> or <i>Zius</i> ,	— 29
<i>Siban</i> or <i>Sivan</i> ,	— 30
<i>Thamuz</i> or <i>Tamuz</i>	— 29
<i>Ab</i> ,	— 30
<i>Elul</i> ,	— 29
<i>Tisri</i> or <i>Ethanim</i> ,	— 30
<i>Marchesvan</i> or <i>Bul</i> ,	29
<i>Cisleu</i> ,	— 30
<i>Tebet</i> ,	— 29
<i>Shebat</i> or <i>Schebeth</i> ,	30
<i>Adar</i> ,	— 29

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This was made to agree with the Solar Year, either by adding 11, and sometimes 12 Days at the End of the Year, or by an Embolimic Month

of 30 Days, call'd *Ve-Adar*, (or the second *Adar*) which made the Year consist of 13 Months.

Modern JEWISH Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Tisri,</i>	—	30
<i>Marchesvan,</i>	—	29
<i>Cisleu,</i>	— —	30
<i>Tebeth,</i>	—	29
<i>Schebeth,</i>	—	30
<i>Adar,</i>	— —	29
<i>Nisan,</i>	—	30
<i>Ijar,</i>	— —	29
<i>Sivan,</i>	—	30
<i>Thamuz,</i>	— —	29
<i>Ab,</i>	— —	30
<i>Elul,</i>	—	29
		<hr/>
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		<hr/>

In Embolismic Years, (of which there are 7 in 19) after *Adar* they add the Month *Ve-Adar* of 30 Days.

SYRIAN Year.

Months.	Days.
<i>Tisbrin</i> I.	31
<i>Tisbrin</i> II.	30
<i>Canun</i> I.	31
<i>Canun</i> II.	31
<i>Shabat</i> ,	28
<i>Adar</i> ,	31
<i>Nisan</i> ,	30
<i>Aiyar</i> ,	31
<i>Haziram</i> ,	30
<i>Tamuz</i> ,	31
<i>Ab</i> ,	31
<i>Elul</i> ,	30
	<hr/>
	365
	<hr/>

This is equal to our *Julian Year*,
the first *Tisbri* answering to *October*,
the second to *November*, and so on.

ARABIC and TURKISH Year.

Months.	Days.
<i>Mubarram</i> , —	30
<i>Saphar</i> , —	29
<i>Rabia I.</i> — —	30
<i>Rabia II.</i> —	29
<i>Jomada I.</i> — —	30
<i>Jomada II.</i> —	29
<i>Rajab</i> , —	30
<i>Shaaban</i> , —	29
<i>Samadan</i> , —	30
<i>Shawwal</i> , — —	29
<i>Dulkaadah</i> , —	30
<i>Dulheggia</i> , —	29
	<hr/>
	354

This Year is Lunar, and the same
with the *Grecian* and *Jewish* Year. An
inter-

intercalary Month is added to it every
2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th,
21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th, in a Cycle
of 29 Years.

EGYPTIAN Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Thoth,</i>	—	30
<i>Paophi,</i>	—	30
<i>Atbyr,</i>	— —	30
<i>Chojac,</i>	—	30
<i>Tybi,</i>	— —	30
<i>Mecheir,</i>	—	30
<i>Phamenoth,</i>	—	30
<i>Pharmuthi,</i>	—	30
<i>Pachon,</i>	—	30
<i>Pauni,</i>	— —	30
<i>Epiphi,</i>	—	30
<i>Mesori,</i>	— —	30
	Add. Days,	5
		<hr/>
		365
		<hr/>

This

This is otherwise call'd the *Year of Nabonassar*, and was used by the *Egyptians* till being subdued by the *Romans* they received the *Julian Year*, though with some Alteration; for they still retain'd their ancient Months, with the 5 additional Days, (call'd *Epagomenæ*) and every fourth Year intercalat'd another Day between the 28th and 29th of *August*. Add, that the Beginning of their Year answer'd to the 29th of *August* of the *Julian Year*. — The *Egyptian Year* thus reform'd was call'd the *Actian Year*, as it took place soon after the Battle of *Actium*.

ETHIOPIE Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Mascaram,</i>	—	30
<i>Tykympt,</i>	— —	30
<i>Hydar,</i>	—	30
<i>Tyskas,</i>	— —	30
<i>Tyr,</i>	— —	30
<i>Jacatit,</i>	—	30
<i>Magabit,</i>	— —	30
<i>Mijaxia,</i>	—	30
<i>Ginbat,</i>	— —	30
<i>Syne,</i>	—	30
<i>Hamle,</i>	— —	30
<i>Habase,</i>	—	30
	Add. Days.	5
		<hr/>
		365
		<hr/>

This is a Solar Year, perfectly agreeing with the *Egyptian*, except that the Names of the Months are different.

PER-

PERSIAN Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Afrudiab Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Arđihafcht Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Cardi Meh,</i>	— —	30
<i>Thir Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Merded Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Schabarir Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Mehar Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Aben Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Adar Meh,</i>	— —	30
<i>Di Meh,</i>	— —	30
<i>Behen Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Affirer Meh,</i>	—	30
Add. Days,		5
		<hr/>
		365
		<hr/>

This is call'd the *Yezdegerdic* Year ;
 but the *Persians* have another fix'd
 Solar Year call'd the *Gelalean* Year,
 which

which they began to use *A. D.* 1089, and which was form'd by an Inter-calculation made six or seven times in four Years, and then once every fifth Year. The *Gelalean* is the best of all the Civil Years yet invented, being found by Calculation to keep the Solstices and Equinoxes precisely to the same Days, and answering very accurately to the Solar Motions.

Q. Have you any thing more to add upon this Head of Years?

A. It may not be amiss to observe, that as the Form of the Year is various among different Nations, so likewise is its Beginning. The *Jews*, as most other Nations of the East, had a *Civil Year*, which commenced with the New Moon in *September*; and an *Ecclesiastical Year*, which commenced from the New Moon in *March*. The
Persians

Persians begin their Year in the Month answering to our *June*. The *Chinese*, and most of the *Indians*, begin it with the first Moon in *March*; and the *Greeks* with the New Moon that happens next after the Summer Solstice. In *England* the *Civil* or *Legal* Year commences on the 25th Day of *March*, but the *Historical* Year on the 1st Day of *January*; and this is the Beginning of the *Civil Year* in most Parts of *Europe*.

CHAP. IV.

OF MONTHS, WEEKS, DAYS,
HOURS, MINUTES, &c.

2. INTO what Parts is the Year commonly divided?

A. The first and principal Division of the Year is into Parts call'd *Months*, which

which are usually twelve; and these (like the Years of which they are Parts) are either *Astronomical* or *Civil*.

2. What is an *Astronomical* Month?

A. The *Astronomical* or *Natural* Month is that which is measured exactly by the Motion of the Sun or Moon, and is accordingly either *Lunar* or *Solar*.

2. What is the Quantity of a *Lunar* Month?

A. Lunar Months are distinguish'd into *Synodical*, *Periodical*, and *Illuminative*.—A *Synodical* Month (otherwise call'd a *Lunation*) is the Time contain'd between two Conjunctions of the Moon with the Sun, or between two New Moons; which is 29 Days, 12 Hours, 44 Minutes, and 3 Seconds.—A *Periodical* Month is that Space of Time wherein the Moon makes one compleat Revolution, or the Time which passes between her
De-

Departure from any Point of the *Zodiac* and her returning to the same again; which is 27 Days, 7 Hours, 43 Minutes, and 8 Seconds.—The *Illuminative* Month is the Time between the Appearance of two New Moons next each other; which is not always the same, as the Moon appears sometimes sooner after its Change, and sometimes later.

Q. What is the Reason of the Difference between the *Synodical* and *Periodical* Month?

A. It is because the Moon is longer in passing from one *Conjunction* to another, than in performing one Revolution in her own Orbit; for when the Moon leaves the Sun after their Conjunction, the Sun does not continue in the same Place of the *Ecliptic*, but apparently advances towards the East; so that the Moon having finish'd her Course, and arriving

riving again at the same Point where
 she left the Sun, does not find him
 there, he being removed almost a
 whole *Sign* Eastward. Whence it ap-
 pears, that a farther Time is requisite
 for the Moon to overtake and come
 to another Conjunction with the Sun;
 which makes the Quantity of a *Syno-*
dical Month more than that of a *Peri-*
odical one.

2. What is the Quantity of a *Solar*
 Month?

A. A *Solar* Month is that Space of
 Time wherein the Sun runs through
 one of the Signs of the *Zodiac*. Now
 as the apparent Motion of the Sun is
 sometimes slower and sometimes faster,
 these Months must consequently be
 unequal; but as he constantly travels
 through all the 12 Signs in 365 Days,
 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes, the Quan-
 tity of a mean *Solar* Month is found
 by dividing that Number by 12. And

D

hence

hence it appears, that each of these Months (one with another) contains 30 Days, 10 Hours, 29 Minutes, and 5 Seconds.

Q. What is a *Civil* Month?

A. *Civil* Months are those which are framed to serve the Uses of Life, being made to consist of a certain Number of whole Days, approaching nearly to the Quantity of *Astronomical* Months, either Lunar or Solar: And hence the Distinction of *Civil Lunar* and *Civil Solar* Months.

Q. What is the Quantity of a *Civil Lunar* Month?

A. *Civil Lunar* Months consist alternately of 29 and 30 Days; so that two of them are equal to two *Astronomical* ones, excepting the odd Minutes.

Q. What is the Quantity of a *Civil Solar* Month?

A. *Civil*

A. *Civil Solar Months* usually consist of 30 and 31 Days alternately, except one of the twelve, which every fourth Year has 29 Days, in others but 28.—The different Sorts of Civil Months may be seen in the preceding Tables.

Q. Into what Parts is a *Month* divided?

A. Into four Parts call'd *Weeks*, each consisting of seven Parts call'd *Days*. Of these Months there are 13 in a *Julian Year*, and one Day over; of *Weeks* there are 52, and of *Days* 365, as before observ'd.

Q. What is usually meant by a *Day*, in speaking of the Parts of Time?

A. *Days* are of two Kinds, *Artificial* and *Natural*.—An *Artificial Day* is the Space of Time which passes between the Sun's Rising and Setting, or the Time of his Stay above the

Horizon: In Opposition to which, the Time between his Setting and Rising, or his Duration under the Horizon, is call'd *Night*. — A *Natural Day* comprehends both, being the Time in which the Sun makes one entire Revolution; or, more justly, the Time wherein the Earth revolves once about its Axis.

Q. Is there any farther Distinction of *Days*?

A. Yes; the *Natural Day* is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*. — The *Astronomical Day* is the Time which flows between the Sun's leaving any Meridian, and his returning to the same; that is, the Time wherein the Earth turns once round its Axis, (which is twenty-four Hours) and a small Portion more, answering to the Space it hath described in its annual Orb during that Revolution. Now as this additional Motion is unequal, Astro-
nomical

nomical Days are so also; but one with another they consist of 24 Hours, 3 Minutes, 32 Thirds.—The *Civil* Day is equal, always containing 24 Hours, and is measured by the Motion of Clocks, Watches, &c.

Q. Do all Nations begin their *Civil* Day at the same Time?

A. No; the present *Greeks* begin their Day with the Sun-rising, as did the ancient *Babylonians*, *Persians*, *Syrians*, and most other Eastern Nations. The modern *Italians*, and *Chinese*, reckon it from Sun-setting; as did the ancient *Jews*, *Athenians*, *Bohemians*, and *Silesians*. The modern Astronomers, with the ancient *Umbri* and *Arabians*, begin their Day at Noon. And the *Egyptians* and *Romans*, with the modern *English*, *Dutch*, *Germans*, *French*, *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, commence it at Midnight.

Q. Are *Hours*, as well as *Days*, of different Kinds?

A. Yes; they are distinguish'd into *Equal* and *Unequal*.—*Equal Hours* are the 24 equal Parts into which the whole *Civil Natural Day* (that is a Day and Night) is divided.—*Unequal* or *Temporary Hours* are those by which the Time of an *Artificial Day* is always divided into 12 Parts, and the Night into as many. These are more or less unequal according to the different Seasons of the Year, and never agree with the *Equal Hours* but at the Time of the Equinoxes, when the Days and Nights are of an equal Length.—It is to be observ'd, that the Hours of an *Astronomical Day*, or those from Noon to Noon, are not precisely equal, but the Difference is so small that it creates no Error in the Uses of common Life.

Q. Have

2. Have *Hours* any other Names besides those already mention'd?

A. Yes; they have obtain'd different Denominations, according to the Manner of reckoning them amongst different People. Thus, *Babylonish* Hours are those which are counted from Sun-rising in a continued Series of twenty four. *Italian* Hours are those reckon'd from Sun-setting in a like Series. *European* Hours are those counted from Midnight, twelve from thence to Noon, and from Noon to Midnight twelve more. And those which commence their Order from Noon are call'd *Astronomical*, because used by Astronomers.—The unequal Hours above described are sometimes call'd *Jewish*, being used by that People.

2. Into what Parts is an Hour usually divided?

D 4

A. Into

A. Into 60 equal Parts call'd *Minutes*; each Minute into 60 *Seconds*; these again into 60 *Thirds*, &c. — The *Jews*, *Chaldeans*, *Arabs*, and other Eastern People divide the Hour into 1080 *Scruples*, 18 whereof are equal to our Minute, for the Number 1080 is 18 times 60.

CHAP. V.

Of CYCLES.

Q. WHAT is meant by a *Cycle*?

A. Nothing more than a *Circle* of Years, Months, Days, &c. being used by Chronologers to signify a perpetual *Round* or *Circulation* of the same Parts of Time, proceeding orderly from first to last, and recurring again from last to first, successively and without Interruption.

Q. What is the Use of *Cycles*?

A. As

A. As the annual Motion of the Sun, and other heavenly Bodies, cannot be measured exactly without any Remainder of Minutes, Seconds, &c. to swallow up these Fractions in whole Numbers, *i. e.* such as only express Days and Years, *Cycles* have been invented; which, comprehending several Revolutions of the same Body, replace it, after a certain Number of Years, in the same Point of the Heavens whence it first departed; or, which is the same thing, in the same Place of the Civil Calendar.

Q. Which are the most famous *Cycles*?

A. The *Cycle of the Moon*, the *Cycle of the Sun*, and the *Cycle of Indiction*.

Q. What is the *Cycle of the Moon*?

A. The *Cycle of the Moon*, or *Lunar Cycle*, (call'd also the *Metonic Cycle* from its Inventor *Meton* an *Athenian*)

thenian) is a Circle or Revolution of 19 Years, in which Time the New and Full Moons are supposed to return to the same Day of the Month in the *Julian* Calendar.

Q. Does this Cycle hold true perpetually?

A. No, it only holds true for 304 Years; for though the New Moons do return to the same Day after 19 Years, yet not to the same Time of the Day, but about an Hour and a half sooner; which Error, in 304 Years, amounts to a whole Day.

Q. What is the Cycle of the SUN?

A. The Cycle of the Sun, or *Solar Cycle*, is a Revolution of 28 Years; which elapsed, the *Dominical* or *Sunday Letters* in the Calendar return into their former Place, and proceed in the same Order as before. It is from these *Sunday Letters*, and not any Regard

gard to the Sun's Course, that the Cycle has obtain'd its Name.

2. What is the Use of the *Dominical Letter*?

A. The seven first Letters of the Alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are used in our Almanacks to denote the Days of the Week in Order, from the first to the seventh throughout the Year. Now that which stands against *Sunday*, or the *Lord's Day*, (in Latin *Dies Dominica*) is call'd the *Dominical Letter*, and serves to denote that Day, as the other Letters do the other Days of the Week.

2. Why then is not the Dominical Letter always the same?

A. As the common Year contains 365 Days, *i. e.* 52 Weeks and one Day, it is evident the Year must begin and end on the same Day of the Week, and therefore the next Year will begin on the Day following. For
In-

Instance, the Year 1746 began on a *Wednesday*, and ended on a *Wednesday*; and therefore the Year 1747 began on a *Thursday*. This occasions the first *Sunday* in *January* to fall every Year a Day sooner than it did the Year before, and consequently to be denoted by a different Letter. Thus the first *Sunday* of the Year 1746 falling on the fifth Day of *January*, the Dominical Letter for that Year is E, the fifth Letter of the Alphabet; and as the first *Sunday* in 1747 fell on the fourth Day of the Month, the Dominical Letter for that Year is D, the fourth of the Alphabet; for these *Sunday Letters* change in a retrograde Order, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, and then G, F, &c. again: So that in the Course of seven Years, were they all Common ones, the same Days of the Week and Dominical

Let-

Letters would return to the same Days of the Month.

2. What occasions any Interruption in this Change of the Dominical Letters?

A. The *Bissextile* or *Leap-Year* does; for that Year consisting of 366 Days, there are 2 Days over and above the 52 Weeks; so that if the Leap-Year begins on a *Sunday*, it will end on a *Monday*, and the next Year begin on a *Tuesday*, and consequently the Dominical Letter will be removed two Places backwards; that is, if it be A at the Beginning of the Leap-Year, it will be F the Year following. By this means, every fourth Year being Bissextile, the Order of the Dominical Letters is interrupted, and the Series does not return to its first State till after 4 times 7, or 28 Years, which Period of Time is the Cycle.

Cycle of which we are now discoursing.

Q. Are there ever two Dominical Letters in the same Year?

A. Yes, by reason of the intercalary Day, every Leap-Year has two, the first of which is used till the 24th or 25th of *February*; and those two Days being denoted by the same Letter, the Order of the Dominical Letter is consequently interrupted, and a different one takes place. Thus in the Year 1744 (which was Bissextile) A was the Dominical Letter till the Time above-mention'd, and then G for the rest of the Year.

Q. Are the Dominical Letters the same in the *Gregorian* as in the *Julian* Calendar?

A. No; by the Reformation of the Calendar under Pope *Gregory*, the Order of the Dominical Letters was disturbed; for the Year 1582, which

at the Beginning had G for its Dominical Letter, came to have C in *October*, by the Retrenchment of 10 Days after the 4th of that Month: And thus the Dominical Letter of the ancient *Julian* Calendar is four Places before that of the *Gregorian*, the Letter A in the former answering to D in the latter.

2. What is the Rule for finding the Year of the Solar Cycle?

A. The ninth Year of the Solar Cycle was past when the first Year of the *Christian* Computation began, therefore in order to find the Year of the Solar Cycle for any Year of *Christ*, proceed thus: Add 9 to the given Year, and divide the Sum by 28; the Remainder will shew the Year of the Cycle, and the Quotient the Number of Cycles since the Birth of *Christ*. If there be no Remainder, the

the given Year is the 28th or last Year of the Cycle.

Q By what Rule do you find the Dominical Letters?

A. The following Table exhibits them at one View throughout the whole Cycle of 28 (both *Julian* and *Gregorian*) Years, at the Expiration of which they begin again as before, and proceed in the same Order.

Sol.

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Sol. Cycle	Dom. Let. <i>Julian</i>	Dom. Let. <i>Gregorian</i>	Sol. Cycle	Dom. Let. <i>Julian</i>	Dom. Let. <i>Gregorian</i>
1	G F	D C	15	C	G
2	E	B	16	B	F
3	D	A	17	A G	E D
4	C	G	18	F	C
5	B A	F E	19	E	B
6	G	D	20	D	A
7	F	C	21	C B	G F
8	E	B	22	A	E
9	D C	A G	23	G	D
10	B	F	24	F	C
11	A	E	25	E D	B A
12	G	D	26	C	G
13	F E	C B	27	B	F
14	D	A	28	A	E

To give an Instance of the Use of
 this Table: I would know the Do-
 minical Letter for the Year 1746; in
 order

E

order to which, I find the Year of the Solar Cycle as above directed, viz. by adding 9 to 1746, which makes it 1755; and having divided this Number by 28, the Remainder is 19. This shews that the Year 1746 is the 19th of the Solar Cycle, and therefore looking in the Table over-against the Number 19, I find that E is the Dominical Letter for that Year in our Calendar, and B in the *Gregorian*. — *N. B.* Where there are two Dominical Letters together in the Table, the Year they stand against is Bissextile, and the first of them obtains till the 24th of *February*, the second the rest of the Year.

2. What is the Cycle of INDICATION?

A. It is a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, which when expired begins anew, and goes round again without Intermiſſion. This Cycle has no Relation

lation to the celestial Motions, but was made use of by the *Romans* to make known the Time of paying certain Taxes, or for other Civil Purposes. When this Cycle was first instituted is very uncertain, some ascribing it to *Constantine*, (A. D. 312.) and others carrying it up as high as *Augustus*. The Popes have dated their Bulls by the Year of the *Indiction* ever since the Time of *Charlemagne*.

2. How do you find the Year of the Cycle of *Indiction* for any given Year of *Christ*?

A. The Commencement of the Cycle being fix'd to the 3d Year before *Christ*, add 3 to the given Year, divide the Sum by 15, and the Remainder will shew the Year of *Indiction*. If nothing remains, it is the 15th or last Year of the Cycle.—By this Operation (for Example) the Year 1746

E 2

will

will be found to be the 9th of the *Roman Cycle of Indiction.*

CHAP. VI.

Of the GOLDEN NUMBER, and the EPACTS.

Q. **W**HAT is meant by the *Golden Number*?

A. It is that particular Number which shews the Year of the *Lunar Cycle* any given Year is in: So that to find the Year of the *Lunar Cycle* is to find the *Golden Number*.

Q. Why are these Numbers call'd *Golden*?

A. Because, being of excellent Use they were express'd in ancient Calendars by Figures of Gold?

Q. What is the Rule for finding the *Golden Number*?

A. In

A. In the first Year of our Saviour's Nativity the Golden Number was 2; therefore add 1 to any given Year of *Christ*, divide the Sum by 19, and the Remainder is the Golden Number for that Year. If nothing remains, the Golden Number for that Year is 19. Thus, for instance, divide 1747 by 19, the Remainder will be 18, the Golden Number for the Year 1746.

Q. What is the Use of this Number?

A. It is used in the *Julian* Calendar to shew the Changes of the Moon, and thereby to determine the Time of *Easter* and other moveable Feasts: For the Council of *Nice* (as before mention'd) having appointed *Easter-Day* to be always the first *Sunday* after the Full Moon that happens next after the Vernal Equinox, which at the Time of that Council was on the 21st of *March*, the Equinox has been sup-

posed fix'd to that Day, and the Celebration of *Easter* regulated accordingly; and this Method of finding *Easter-Day* still obtains in *England*, and other Countries where the *Gregorian* Correction of the Calendar is not admitted. Therefore, according to the *Julian* Computation, by finding the Full Moons next after the 21st of *March* for the several Golden Numbers, or Years of the Lunar Cycle, we have a Table to find *Easter* for ever, which I shall here subjoin.

Gold.

Gold. Numb.	Full Moons next after Vernal Equinox.	
I	5 April,	D
II	25 March,	G
III	13 April,	E
IV	2 April,	A
V	22 March,	D
VI	10 April,	B
VII	30 March,	E
VIII	18 April,	C
IX	7 April,	F
X	27 March,	B
XI	15 April,	G
XII	4 April,	C
XIII	24 March,	F
XIV	12 April,	D
XV	1 April,	G
XVI	21 March,	C
XVII	9 April,	A
XVIII	29 March,	D
XIX	17 April,	B

Now to find *Easter* for any given Year, find the *Dominical Letter* and the *Golden Number* for that Year, as above directed; then over-against the *Golden Number* in the Table you will find the Day of the *Paschal Full Moon*, for so that is call'd which happens next after the Vernal Equinox; and by comparing the Letter annex'd to it in the Table with the *Dominical Letter* for the given Year, you will find how many Days are to be added to the Day of the Full Moon, to give *Easter Sunday*. For Example: I would know when *Easter* fell in the Year 1746, and having found that 18 is the *Golden Number* for that Year, and E the *Dominical Letter*, I look in the Table over-against XVIII, and find the Day of the *Paschal Full Moon* to be *March 29*, with the Letter D annex'd. Now E being the *Sunday Letter* for the given Year, I know

know that *March 29* (mark'd D) was a *Saturday*; and consequently *March 30*, was *Easter-Sunday*.

In this Computation (let the Reader remember) the Vernal Equinox is supposed affix'd to the 21st of *March*; and the Cycle of 19 Years, or Golden Numbers, is supposed to point out the Places of the New and Full Moons exactly; both which are erroneous: So that the *Julian Easter* never happens at its due Time unless by Accident.

Q. Is there no other Number invented to shew the Time of the New Moons perpetually?

A. Yes, certain Numbers call'd *Epaets*?

Q. What is meant by *Epaets*?

A. They are (as the Word implies) *Added Numbers*; that is, a Number of Days added to the Lunar Year, to make it equal to the Solar Year.

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	D.	H.	'	"
The Solar Year has	365	5	48	57
And the Lunar Year	354	8	48	38

The Diff. is the *Epaēt* 10 21 00 19

Now as this Difference is not much short of 11 Days, the Ancients took no Notice of the 2 Hours and 41 Minutes that are wanting, but made 11 Days the *Epaēt* of the first Year of the Lunar Cycle; so that the *Epaēt* of the second Year would be 22, and of the third Year 33; but this being above 30 Days, they intercalated a Month, and reckon'd the odd 3 Days the *Epaēt* for that Year; and so they proceeded by adding 11 Days, and intercalating a Month for every 30, till at the End of the Cycle of 19 Years, (to the last of which 12 Days are added instead of 11) the *Epaēt*

Epact becoming 30, or rather Nothing,
there begins a new Revolution of the
Epacts and Golden Numbers, as ap-
pears by the following Table.

Gold. Numb	Epacts.	Gold Numb.	Epacts
1	11	11	1
2	22	12	12
3	3	13	23
4	14	14	4
5	25	15	15
6	6	16	26
7	17	17	7
8	28	18	18
9	9	19	00
10	20		

It is evident from this Table, that
in the Course of the Cycle there are 7
intercalary Months, *viz.* one every 3d,
6th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th
Year

Year of the Cycle; notwithstanding which, it does not bring the Lunar Year to an exact Agreement with the Solar, for 19 Solar Years will exceed the 19 Years of the Lunar Cycle by almost an Hour and a half. This Deficiency indeed is but small, but in Time it becomes very sensible, amounting in about 16 Cycles (or 304 Years) to a whole Day, as we have already observed; or, according to more accurate Computations, to a whole Day in 312 Years. And this is the Reason why the New Moons now happen above four Days sooner than they should do according to the Rule of the *Golden Number*, as fitted to the Calendar at the Time of the *Nicene Council*. Notwithstanding this the Church of *England* retains the old erroneous Way of computing the Lunations, and the New Moons computed after that Manner are call'd

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Ecclesiastical ones, to distinguish them from the true ones in the Heavens.

2. By what Rule do you find the *Epaet* for any given Year?

A. Multiply the *Golden Number* for the Year proposed by 11; if the Product be less than 30, it is the *Epaet* sought; if it exceed 30, divide it by 30, and the Remainder is the *Epaet*. For Example: I would know the *Epaet* for the Year 1746, the *Golden Number* for which Year I find to be 18; then multiplying this Number by 11, the Product is 198; which being divided by 30, there is a Remainder of 18, the *Epaet* required. —But (without the Trouble of this Operation) the *Golden Number* being found, the preceding Table shews the *Epaet* by Inspection.

2. Does the Cycle of *Epaets* hold the same for ever?

A. No;

A. No; as the New Moons happen sooner by one Day every 312 Years, the same Cycle of Epacts will not always hold; the Moon's Anticipation lessening the several Epacts by 1 in that Period of Time. And when, at the End of a Century, an intercalary Day is omitted, the New Moons are thereby thrown a Day later, and consequently 1 added to every Epact.

Q. But how is the Time of the New Moons found by the Epact?

A. The Rule for it is this: To the Number of the given Month, reckoning from *March* inclusively, add the Epact of the given Year; if the Sum be less than 30, subtract it from 30; if greater, subtract it from 60; and the Remainder will be the Day whereon the New Moon falls. For Example, let it be required on what Day the New Moon fell in *May* 1746:
The

The Epact for that Year is 18, to which 3 being added, (because *May* is the 3d Month from *March*) the Sum is 21; and this being subtracted from 30, the Remainder is 9, the Day of the Month on which the New Moon happen'd.—But this Method of computing is far from being always exact, as any one will find by making a few Trials.

2. Is there any Rule for finding the Moon's Age by the Epact on any given Day?

A. The Day whereon the New Moon falls being found as above, it is easy to compute from thence what the Age of the Moon is on any Day given. However, the following Rule is commonly made use of for this Purpose: To the given Day of the Month add the Epact of the Year, and the Number of the Month from *March* inclusively; the Sum, if under 30, is
the

the Moon's Age; if above, divide it by 30, and the Remainder is the Age required. For Instance: I would know what was the Moon's Age on *May* 14, 1746; therefore to 14 (the Day of the Month) I add 18 (the Epact of the Year) and 3, the Number of the Month from *March* inclusively, all together amounting to 35; which being divided by 30, the Remainder 5 shews that the Moon was then 5 Days old. And this agrees with the foregoing Rule, whereby it was found that the New Moon fell on the 9th of *May*, 1746.

CHAP. VII.

Of PERIODS.

2. **W**HAT do Chronologers mean by a *Period*?

A. No more than a *Series*, *System*, or *Circle* of a certain Number of Years, made use of for the measuring or computing of Time. Of these there are several, most of which take their Names from the Persons who invented them.

2. Which are they?

A. Of the METONIC *Period* (as the *Lunar Cycle* of 19 Years is sometimes call'd) I need say nothing more, having sufficiently explain'd it already.

The CALIPPIC *Period* (so call'd from its Inventor *Calippus*) is a Series of 76 Years, which elapsed, *Calippus* supposed that the New and Full Moons

F

would

would return to the same Day of the Solar Year. This was intended as an Improvement of the *Metonic* Period; for *Calippus* imagin'd the Excess of the Solar Year above the Lunar at the End of the Cycle of 19 Years would in the Course of 4 of those Cycles, or 76 Years, amount to a whole Day, and so cast away a Day in every such Period of 76 Years. But herein he was deceived, for the Excess of the Solar Year in one Cycle is at most but an Hour and a half, and therefore in four Cycles could only amount to 6 Hours, instead of 24.

Hence arose *HIPPARCHUS's* Period, invented by *Hipparchus* of *Nicea* in *Bithynia*; who observing that the *Calippic* Period was too great by a Quarter of a Day, he multiplied it by 4, which produced a new Period of 304 Years; and therefore in every
such

such Period he deducted a whole Day, to bring the New and Full Moons to their old Place in the Calendar. This was pretty near the Truth, and much the same with the *Gregorian* Correction, made many Ages after.

The *VICTORIAN Period* is a Series of 532 Years, arising from the Cycles of the *Sun* and *Moon* multiplied into one another, (for 28 by 19 gives 532) which was invented by *Victorius*, a Presbyter of *Limoges* in *France*, about the Middle of the 5th Century, by Order of *Hilary* Bishop of *Rome*. At the Expiration of this Period *Victorius* supposed all the New and Full Moons, and the Dominical Letters, would return again in the same Order of Time as in the former Period, and so on in all the succeeding Revolutions of it for ever.—In the following Century, *Dionysius Exiguus*, a *Roman* Abbot, corrected it

in some Particulars, from whence it is sometimes call'd the *DIONYSIAN Period*; and also the *Great Paschal Cycle*, because used by the *Western Churches* for many Ages in computing the Time of *Easter*, till the *Gregorian Reformation* of the Calendar.

The famous *JULIAN Period* is a Series of 7980 Years, arising from the Multiplication of the Cycles of the *Sun*, *Moon*, and *Indiction*, into one another; for 28 multiplied by 19 gives 532, and 532 by 15 gives 7980. This Period is said to have been invented by *Joseph Scaliger*; and is call'd *Julian*, as being adapted to the *Julian Year*. As it commences before the Creation, and still wants above 1500 Years of being compleated, it therefore comprehends all other Cycles, Periods, and Epochas, and (in short) the Times of all Actions and Events from the Beginning of the World.

World. Being thus a common Receptacle, as it were, of all other Epochas, it is of great Use in reducing the Years of any given Epocha to those of another; for which Purpose it was invented. And as there are no two Years in the whole Period that have the same Numbers for the three Cycles of which it is made up, each Year of the Period is thereby plainly distinguish'd from all the rest: So that if Historians had mention'd in their Annals the Years of the several Cycles, we had known with Certainty the Time of any memorable Event.

The CONSTANTINOPOLITAN *Period* (which is used by the *Greeks*) is of the same Length with the *Julian*, viz. 7980 Years; but it neither begins at the same Time, nor are the Cycles of the Sun and Moon the same in both; for the first Year of the Solar Cycle in the *Julian* Period is the 12th in

the *Constantinopolitan*, and the first of the Lunar in the former is the 17th in the latter.

CHAP. VIII.

Of EPOCHAS or ÆRAS.

Q. **W**HAT is the Meaning of an *Epocha* or *Æra*?

A. An *Epocha* or *Æra* is a certain fix'd Point of Time, made famous by some remarkable Event; from whence, as from a Root, the ensuing Years are number'd or computed.

Q. Have not various Epochas obtain'd at different Times and among different Nations?

A. Yes; and the Case is still the same: Nor is it any Wonder; for as there is no astronomical Consideration to render one Epocha preferable to another,

another, their Constitution is purely arbitrary.

Q. Which are the most noted Epochas?

A. I shall endeavour to enumerate them, beginning with that which is principally regarded among *Christians*, and with which we are best acquainted; I mean

The Epocha of CHRIST, or of Our LORD.

This is the *Vulgar Epocha* throughout *Europe*, commencing from our Saviour's Nativity, *December 25*; or rather, according to the usual Account, from his Circumcision, the 1st of *January*; but particularly in *England* from the Incarnation, or Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, on the 25th of *March*, nine Months prior to the Nativity. The Author of this Epocha, or Way of computing from

Christ, was the above-mention'd Roman Abbot *Dionysius Exiguus*, about the Beginning of the 6th Century; though the Abbot borrow'd the Hint from *Panodorus* an Egyptian Monk. 'Till his Time the *Christians* computed their Years either from the Persecution under *Dioclesian*, or from the Building of *Rome*, or according to the Custom of the People among whom they lived. *Dionysius* began his Account from the Conception, or Incarnation, viz. the 25th of *March*; to which Computation we still adhere. But it must be acknowledged, that the Calculations of our modern Astronomers seem plainly to prove, that the *Dionysian* or *Vulgar Account* places the Birth of our Saviour several Years too late. However, it is not our present Business to engage in Disputes of this Nature.

The

The first Year of the *Christian* Æra is usually supposed to correspond to the Year 4714 of the *Julian* Period: Therefore, if to any given Year of *Christ* we add 4713, the Sum will be the Year of the *Julian* Period corresponding thereto. Thus the Year of our Lord 1746 (by adding 4713) appears to be the 6459th Year of the *Julian* Period.—On the contrary, if from any given Year of the *Julian* Period we subtract 4713, the Remainder will shew the Year of the *Christian* Æra. Of this the Years just mention'd are a sufficient Instance; for subtract 4714 from 6459, and the Remainder 1746 is the Year of our Lord.

The Epocha of *Christ* is frequently used, not only for the Computation of the Years elapsed since its Commencement, but even of those before it. Now to find the Year of the *Julian*

lian Period corresponding to any given Year before *Christ*, subtract the given Year from 4714, and the Remainder shews the Year of the Period. Thus (for Example) the Year 614 before *Christ* is the Year of the *Julian* Period 4100.—On the contrary, subtract the given Year of the *Julian* Period from 4714, the Remainder is the Year before *Christ*.

Next to the Epocha of which we have been speaking, that most frequently made use of is

The Epocha of the CREATION.

This Epocha, according to the JEWISH Computation, is the Year of the *Julian* Period 953, answering to the Year before *Christ* 3761, and commencing on the 7th of *October*. Hence, if we subtract 952 from any given Year of the *Julian* Period, the Remainder is the corresponding Year of
the

the *Jewish* Epocha of the Creation. Thus the 6459th Year of the said Period (answering to the Year of our Lord 1746) is the 5507th from the Creation of the World according to the *Jewish* Account. And this Epocha is still in Use amongst the *Jews*.

The *Epocha of the CREATION* used by the GREEK Historians is the Year before the *Julian* Period 787, answering to the Year before *Christ* 5500: So that if we add 787 to any given Year of the *Julian* Period, the Sum will be the Year of this Epocha; and if we subtract 787 from any given Year of this Epocha, the Remainder will shew the Year of the *Julian* Period.—According to this Computation the Year of *Christ* 1746 is the 7246th from the Creation of the World.

The *Epocha of the CREATION* used by the later GREEKS, and by the
Rus-

RUSSIANS, is the 795th Year before the *Julian* Period, or the Year before *Christ* 5508: So that adding 795 to a given Year of the *Julian* Period, the Sum shews the Year of this Epocha. According to this Account, therefore, in the Year 1747 the Years from the Creation are 7255. — This Epocha was used by the Eastern Emperors, and is therefore call'd the *Civil Æra of the Greeks*. It is also sometimes call'd the *Epocha of the Period of Constantinople*, being in reality the same.

The ALEXANDRIAN Epocha of the CREATION is the Year 780 before the *Julian* Period, or 5493 before *Christ*. Therefore add 780 to any Year of the *Julian* Period, and the Sum is the correspondent Year of this Epocha. Or add 5493 to the present Year of *Christ* 1747, the Sum will be 7240, the Years elapsed since the

the Creation, according to this Account.—*Panodorus* (an *Egyptian* Monk already mention'd) first contrived this Epocha, to facilitate the Computation of *Easter*; and therefore some call it the *Greek Ecclesiastical Epocha*.

The *EUSEBIAN Epocha of the CREATION* is the Year of the *Julian Period* 486, or the Year before *Christ* 4228. Therefore subtract 485 from any given Year of the *Julian Period*, and the Remainder will be the Year of this Epocha. Thus the Year of *Christ* 1746, according to this Computation, is the 5974th from the Creation of the World.—This Epocha has its Name from *Eusebius*, Bishop of *Cæsarea*, who used it in his Writings.

The Reader will naturally observe, from the above Accounts, how widely the Ancients differ'd in fixing the Epocha of the Creation; Nor are the
mq.

modern Astronomers and Chronologers agreed in this Point, though it is generally supposed to be about 4000 Years before the Birth of our Saviour.—I now proceed to

The Epocha of the OLYMPIADS.

This Epocha, which was used principally by the *Greeks*, is very famous in ancient History. It took its Rise from the *Olympic Games*, which were celebrated at the Beginning of every fifth Year, near *Olympia*, a City of *Elis* in *Peloponnesus*. An *Olympiad* therefore was a Period of 4 Years, and by these Periods the *Greeks* reckon'd their Time, the Year wherein the Games were celebrated being counted the first Year of each *Olympiad*.

The Beginning of the first *Olympiad* is referr'd to the Year of the *Julian Period* 3938, or 776 Years before *Christ*.

There.

Therefore to find the Year before or after *Christ* answering to any given Year of any given *Olympiad*. proceed thus: Multiply the compleat *Olympiads* (that is, the Number of those past before the given one) by 4, and to the Product add the given Year of the given *Olympiad*; this Sum being subtracted from 777, the Remainder will shew the corresponding Year before *Christ*; but if the Sum be greater than 776, then subtract 776 from it, and the Remainder will be the Year after *Christ* corresponding to the Year of the *Olympiad*.

Again: Any Year of the *Olympiads* being given, the corresponding Year of the *Julian* Period may be found thus: Multiply the compleat *Olympiads* by 4, to the Product add the given Year, and to the Sum total add 3937, the Years of the *Julian* Period elapsed before the Commencement

ment of the *Olympiads*, and that Sum will be the Year of the *Julian Period* required.—Also, any Year of the *Julian Period* being given, the corresponding Year of the *Olympiads* may be thus found: Subtract 3937 from the given Year, divide the Remainder by 4, and the Quotient will shew the compleat *Olympiads*, and the Remainder (if there be any) the Year of the current *Olympiad*.

As the Epocha of the *Olympiads* was the principal one among the ancient *Greeks*, so among the *Romans* was

The Epocha of the BUILDING of ROME.

This Epocha, according to *Varro*, is the Year of the *Julian Period* 3961; or 3962, according to the *Fasti Capitolini*; answering to the Years 753 or 752 before *Christ*, and commencing on the 21st of *April*. Therefore, if

we subtract 3961 or 3962 from any higher Year of the *Julian* Period, the Remainder will shew the Year since the *Building of Rome*: But if the above-mention'd Numbers be added to any given Year of the said Epocha, the Sum. will shew the corresponding Year of the *Julian* Period. So also, by subtracting the Years of this Epocha from 754 or 753, we have the Year before *Christ*; and by subtracting 754 from any higher Number, we have the Year after *Christ* express'd by the Remainder. Lastly, if we add the Year after *Christ* to 753 or 752, the Sum will shew the Years elapsed since the *Building of Rome*.

N. B. In Chronological Tables, the Margins of Books, &c. the Year of this Epocha is frequently denoted by *An. U. C.* that is, *Anno Urbis Conditæ*, the *Year of the Building of the City*.

The Epocha of NABONASSAR.

This Epocha takes its Name from *Nabonassar* King of *Babylon*, from the Beginning of whose Reign the *Chaldeans* reckon'd their Years. It began on the 26th of *February*, in the Year before *Christ* 747, and of the *Julian* Period 3967. Now as the Year of *Nabonassar*, of 365 Days, (the same with the *Egyptian*) wanted 5 Hours 49 Minutes of the true Solar Year, therefore it went back, or began sooner, about one Day in four Years, and one whole Year in 1460 *Julian* Years; so that 1460 *Julian* Years made 1461 Years of *Nabonassar*. Hence it came to pass, that the *Tboth*, or first Month of the Year of *Nabonassar* 227, began with the *Julian* Year on the First of *January*; which being Leap-Year, and so consisting of 366 Days, the *Tboth* of the next Year

of *Nabonassar* (*viz.* 228) began on the last Day of *December* in the same *Julian* Year. Therefore (as two Years of *Nabonassar* began in one and the same *Julian* Year) if any given Year of *Nabonassar* be not greater than 227, subtract it from 748; if it be, subtract it from 749; and the Remainder will give the Year before *Christ*.— This Epocha is used by *Ptolemy*, *Censorinus*, and others.

The Epocha of the SELEUCIDÆ.

This is the *Syro-Macedonian* Epocha, commencing from the Time when *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of *Alexander's* Captains, and the first of the Race of the Kings call'd *Seleucidæ*, establish'd his Throne in *Syria*; which, according to the best Accounts, was in the Year of the *Julian* Period 4402, answering to the Year before *Christ*

312; which was twelve Years after *Alexander's* Death.

This Epocha is used in the First Book of *Maccabees*, and by *Jos. phus*; and we find it on a great Number of Medals struck by the Cities of *Syria*. The *Jews* call it the *Æra of Contracts*, because, being then subject to the Kings of *Syria*, they were obliged to follow this Method of computing in all their Contracts.

As to the Reduction of the Years of this Epocha (or those which remain to be mention'd) to the Years of the *Julian* Period, or the Years before or after *Christ*, enough has been said already to let the Reader see the Method of working in such Cases, and therefore we think it unnecessary to add any farther Directions of that Nature; unless it be the following general Rule for reducing the Years of one Epocha to those of another

ther by means of the *Julian Period*.
 Add the given Year of one *Epocha* to
 the Year of the Period corresponding
 with its Rise; and from the Sum To-
 tal subtract the Year of the same Pe-
 riod corresponding with the Rise of the
 other *Epocha*: The Remainder is the
 Year of that other *Epocha* required.
 But observe here, that the Years of
 each *Epocha* are supposed to be *Ju-
 lian Years*.

*The DIOCLESIAN Epocha, or Epocha
 of MARTYRS.*

This *Epocha* commences in the
 Year of *Christ* 284, and that of the
Julian Period 4997. It obtain'd its
 Name from the great Number of
Christians who suffer'd Martyrdom in
 the Reign of the Emperor *Dioclesian*;
 and was generally used by the *Chri-
 stians* till the Year 532, when the
 Way of computing from the Birth of

Christ (introduced by *Dionysius*, as already mention'd) began to prevail. However, the *Dioclesian* Epocha is still used in all Ecclesiastical Computations by the *Christians* of *Egypt* and *Abyssinia*, who call it the *Year of Grace*: Though they do not reckon their Years in a continued Series from this Epocha; but when the *Dionysian* Period of 534 Years is expired, they begin again 1, 2, 3, &c. to the End of another Period.

The Epocha of the HEGIRA.

This is a famous Epocha, used by the *Turks*, *Arabs*, and others who profess the *Mahometan* Faith. It commences on the 16th of *July*, in the Year of *Christ* 622, and of the *Julian* Period 5335. The Word *Hegira* signifies *Flight*, the Event which gave Occasion to this Epocha being *Mahomet's* Flight from *Mecca*; for the
Magistrates

Magistrates of that City, finding that his Imposture tended to disturb the publick Peace, were determin'd to cut off the Author of it, to prevent the farther spreading of the Mischief: But *Mahomet*, having timely Notice of their Design, fled by Night to *Medina*, another City of *Arabia*, in the Year of our Lord above mention'd; and this is the principal *Æra* from whence the *Mahometans* compute their Time.

The Orientals, indeed, do not agree with us, as to the Time of the *Higira*, or Flight of *Mahomet*; some fixing it to the Year of *Chr st* 630, and others to 614. *Alfraganus*, *Aibategnius*, and other Astronomers, also refer it to the 15th of *July*; but Chronologers generally place it on the 16th, as we have done above.—*N. B.* The Years of this Epocha are *Lunar*.

*The YEZDEGERDIC or PERSIAN
EPOCH.*

This Epoch, which is used by the *Persians*, takes its Name from *Yezdegerdis*, one of their Kings, who was slain in Battle by the *Saracens*. It commences on the 16th of *June*, in the Year of *Christ* 632, and of the *Julian* Period 5345.

The JULIAN Epoch.

This commences from the Year of the Reformation of the Calendar by *Julius Cæsar*, which is sometimes call'd the *Year of Confusion*. It is the Year of the *Julian* Period 4669, or 45 before the *Christian Æra*.

The GREGORIAN Epoch.

This takes its Rise from the Reformation of the Calendar by Pope
Gregory

Gregory XIII. in the Year of our Lord 1582.

The SPANISH Epocha.

This Epocha, formerly in Use among the Spaniards, begins on the 1st of January, in the Year of the Julian Period 4676, answering to the Year before Christ 38. Some call it the *Æra of Caesar*; others the *Æra of Æras*; but the *Spanish Æra* is the Name usually given it by later Writers. It is frequent in the Tomes of Councils and old Monuments of Spain; but it was laid aside in Arragon in the Year of Christ 1358, in Castile in the Year 1383, and in Portugal in the Year 1415, after which Time it was used no more.—The last I shall take notice of is

The

The ACTIAN Epocha.

This Epocha takes its Rise from the famous Naval Battle near the Promontory of *Actium*, wherein *Octavianus* (afterwards *Augustus*) obtain'd a compleat Victory over *Antony* and *Cleopatra*. There is, indeed, a twofold *Æra* of this Victory; the one reckon'd from the Time of the Battle on the 2d of *September*, according to *Dio* and *Xiphilinus*; the other from the Taking of *Alexandria* and the Death of *Cleopatra*, which happen'd on the 29th of *August* in the following Year. This last is what is usually meant by the *Actian Epocha*, and is used by *Ptolemy*, *Josephus*, *Eusebius*, and *Censorinus*. It commences in the Year of the *Julian Period* 4684, answering to the Year 30 before the Birth of *Christ*.

To these I might have added many other memorable Epochas, as that of the *Deluge*, the Birth of *Abraham*, the Departure of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*, the Building of *Solomon's Temple*, the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, &c. But those above set down, with the Times of their Commencement according to the *Julian Period*, are the most necessary to be understood, being most frequently used by ancient and modern Historians; and to give Light to *History* is the chief End of Chronology.

Q. Have you any thing farther to add upon this Subject?

A. No; what I have already said will be sufficient, I hope, to give the young Scholar a general and just Idea of *Chronology*, and to lead him (if he is so inclined) to the Study of the more abstruse and difficult Parts of that Science. But for the sake of those
whose

whose Circumstances will not permit them to purchase a great Number of Books, or who may not have Leisure enough to go through a long Course of Reading, I shall here subjoin a *Chronological Table* of the most remarkable Events recorded in History, whether Sacred or Profane, from the Creation of the World to the present Time ; dividing the First Part into *Periods*, and the Second into *Centuries*.

N. B. The Year of the World is denoted by *A. M.*—the Year before *Christ* by *Ant. C.*—and the Year after *Christ* by *A. D.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL
TABLE *of* Memorable
 Events *from the Begin-*
ning of the World to the
Year of Our Lord 1747.

PART. I.

From the Creation to the Birth of
CHRIST.

PERIOD I.

From the CREATION to the DELUGE.

A.M. Ant. C.

1 4004 **G**OD creates the
 World, and our first
 Parents *Adam and Eve,*
 placing

A.M. Ant.C.

placing them in the Garden of *Eden*, or the *Terrestrial Paradise*; from whence they are soon expell'd for eating the forbidden Fruit.

- 2 4003 The Birth of *Cain*, *Adam*'s eldest Son.
- 3 4002 The Birth of *Abel*.
- 129 3875 *Cain* kills his Brother *Abel*.
- 130 3874 The Birth of *Seth*, Son of *Adam* and *Eve*.
- 235 3769 The Birth of *Enos*, Son of *Seth*.
- 325 3679 The Birth of *Cainan*, Son of *Enos*.
- 395 3609 The Birth of *Mahalalcel*, Son of *Cainan*.
- 460 3544 The Birth of *Jared*, Son of *Mahalalcel*.

The

M. Ant. C.

622 3382 The Birth of *Enoch*, Son
of *Jared*.

687 3317 The Birth of *Methuselah*,
Son of *Enoch*.

874 3130 The Birth of *Lamech*,
Son of *Methuselah*.

930 3074 *Adam* dies, aged 930
Years.

987 3017 *Enoch* translated, aged
365 Years.

1042 2962 *Seth* dies, aged 912 Years.

1056 2948 The Birth of *Noah*, Son
of *Lamech*.

1140 2864 *Enos* dies, aged 905 Years.

1235 2769 *Cainan* dies, aged 910
Years.

1290 2714 *Mabalalel* dies, aged 895
Years.

1422 2582 *Jared* dies, aged 962
Years.

1536 2468 God warns *Noah* of the
future Deluge.

1651

A.M. Ant.C.

1651 2353 *Lamech* dies, aged 777
Years.

1656 2348 *Methuselah* (the longest
Liver of all Men) dies,
aged 969 Years. The
same Year *Noah*, with
his Wife and three
Sons, *Shem*, *Ham*, and
Japhet, and their
Wives, enters the Ark,
which he had built by
God's Command, The
Flood began on the
17th Day of the se-
cond Month, (answer-
ing to our *October*) and
continued a whole
Year.

PERIOD

PERIOD II.

From the FLOOD to the Calling of ABRAHAM.

A.M. Art C.

1657 2347 **O**N the 27th Day of the second Month, *Noah* and his Family leave the Ark.

1663 2341 About this Time *Noah* having planted a Vineyard, and made Wine, drinks to Excess.

1770 2234 The Building of the Tower of *Babel*, the Confusion of Languages, and the Dispersion of Mankind.

1771 2233 The *Babylonian* or *Assyrian* Monarchy founded by *Nimrod*; and the *Egyptian* Monarchy by
H 2245

A.M. Ant.C.

Misraim, the Son of Ham.

1943 2061 *Nimrod* dies, and is succeeded by *Belus*.

1969 2035 *Belus* dies, and is succeeded by *Ninus*.

2006 1998 *Noah* dies, aged 950 Years.

2008 1996 The Birth of *Abram*, Son of *Terah*.

2017 1987 *Ninus* dies, and is succeeded by his Wife *Semiramis*.

2018 1986 The Birth of *Sarai*, *Abram*'s Wife.

2059 1945 *Semiramis* dies, and is succeeded by her Son *Ninias*.

2083 1921 *Abram*, in Obedience to the Call of God, leaves *Ur*, and goes to *Haran* in *Mesopotamia*,

A.M. Ant.C.

tamia, where his Father dies.

PERIOD III.

From the Calling of ABRAHAM, to the Departure of the ISRAELITES out of Egypt.

2083 1921 *ABRAM* call'd from *Haran* into the Land of *Canaan*.

2084 1920 He goes down into *Egypt* on account of the Famine, and returns from thence to the Land of *Canaan*.

2092 1912 He defeats *Chedorlaomer* and his Confederates, and retakes his Nephew *Lot*.

A.M. Ant C.

2094 1910 The Birth of *Ishmael*, Son of *Abram* by *Hagar*.

2107 1897 God makes a Covenant with *Abram*, and changes his Name into *Abraham*, and that of *Sarai* into *Sarah*. The Institution of Circumcision. *Abraham* entertains Angels. *Sodom* and *Gomerrub* destroy'd. *Lot's* Wife turn'd into a Pillar of Salt. *Lot* commits Incest with his Daughters.

2108 1896 The Birth of *Isaac*, Son of *Abraham* and *Sarah*.

2111 1893 *Abraham* puts *Hagar* and *Ishmael* out of his House.

He

A.M. Ant.C.

- 2133 1871 He goes to offer up his
Son *Isaac*.
- 2145 1859 *Sarah* dies, aged 127
Years.
- 2148 1856 *Isaac* marries *Rebekah*.
And about this Time
began the Kingdom of
the *Argives* in *Pelo-*
ponnesus.
- 2168 1836 *Rebekah* brings forth two
Sons, *Esau* and *Jacob*.
- 2183 1821 *Abraham* dies, aged 175
Years.
- 2208 1796 The Deluge of *Ozyges*
in *Attica*.
- 2245 1759 *Isaac*, by Mistake, blesses
Jacob instead of *Esau*.
Jacob withdraws into
Mesopotamia, where he
marries *Leah* and *Ra-*
chael, the Daughters of
his Uncle *Laban*.

A.M. Ant.C.

- 2246 1758 The Birth of *Reuben*, Son
of *Jacob* and *Leah*.
- 2259 1745 The Birth of *Joseph*, Son
of *Jacob* and *Rachael*.
- 2265 1739 *Jacob* returns to the Land
of *Canaan*, with his
Wives and Children.
- 2266 1738 The Birth of *Benjamin*,
and the Death of *Ra-
chael*.
- 2276 1728 *Joseph* sold by his Bre-
thren, and carried into
Egypt.
- 2287 1717 He is accused by *Poti-
phar's* Wife, and put
in Prison.
- 2288 1716 *Isaac* dies, aged 180
Years.
- 2289 1715 *Joseph* explains *Pharaoh's*
Dreams, and is there-
upon made Governor
of all *Egypt*. *Saomis*
was

A.M. Ant.C.

was then King of *Egypt*, but the *Egyptian* Kings all took the Name of *Pharaoh*.

2296 1708 The Beginning of the seven Years Famine, when *Jacob* sends ten of his Sons into *Egypt* to buy Corn.

2298 1706 They come again into *Egypt*, with their youngest Brother *Benjamin*. At length *Joseph* makes himself known to his Brethren, and sends for his Father *Jacob* and all his Family to *Egypt*. — *Sensaopis* was then King.

2315 1689 *Jacob* dies in *Egypt*, aged 147 Years.

H 4

Joseph

A.M. Ant.C.

- 2369 1635 *Joseph* dies, aged 110
Years, and desires to
have his Bones carried
into the Land of Ca-
naan.
- 2427 1577 The new King of *Egypt*
(*Ramesses Miamon*) per-
secutes the *Israelites*.
- 2430 1574 The Birth of *Aaron*.
- 2433 1571 The Birth of *Moses*, Bro-
ther of *Aaron*. He is
exposed on the Water,
but saved and brought
up by *Pharaoh's*
Daughter.
- 2473 1531 *Moses* kills an *Egyptian*,
and flies to *Midian*,
where he marries *Zip-
porah*, the Daughter of
Jethro.
- 2513 1491 God speaks to *Moses*
from the Burning Bush,
and

A.M. Ant.C.

and sends him to deliver the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*. After ten Plagues inflicted on the *Egyptians*, *Pharaoh* permits the *Israelites* to depart. — This King's Name was *Amenophis*, and it is he who was drown'd in the *Red Sea*.

PERIOD IV.

*From the Departure of the ISRAELITES
out of Egypt, to the Building of
SOLOMON'S Temple.*

2513 1491 **T**HE Passage of the
Israelites thro' the
Red Sea, the Destruction of the *Egyptians*
who

A.M. Ant.C.

who pursued them, and
the Law given on
Mount *Sinai*.

2514 1490 The Tabernacle is erect-
ed, and *Aaron* made
High-Priest.

2552 1452 *Aaron* dies, in the 123^d
Year of his Age, and
is succeeded by his Son
Eleazar.

2553 1451 The *Israelites* conquer
several Countries on
this Side *Jordan*. *Moses*
dies upon Mount *Nebo*,
aged 120 Years, and is
succeeded by *Joshua*.
The *Israelites* pass the
Jordan, and take *Je-
richo*. The Sun and
Moon stand still. At
this Time *Sesostrius*
reigns

A.M. Ant.C.

- reigns in *Egypt*, according to *Usher*.
- 2570 1434 After the Conquest and Division of the Land of *Canaan*, *Jeshuad* dies, aged 110 Years. *Deucalion*'s Flood seems to have happen'd about this Time.
- 2592 1412 The *Jews* are made tributary to *Chusan*, King of *Mesopotamia*, for eight Years.
- 2599 1405 *Othniel*, the first of the Judges of *Israel*, defeats *Chusan*; after which the *Israelites* enjoy Peace for 40 Years.
- 2639 1365 *Eglon*, King of *Moab*, defeats the *Israelites*,
and

A.M. Ant.C.

and enslaves them for
18 Years.

2657 1347 *Ehud* (another of the
Judges) kills *Eglon*.

2699 1305 *Deborah* and *Barak* judge
Israel, and defeat the
Army of *Sisera*, *Ja-*
bin's General.

2746 1258 *Gideon* defeats the *Mi-*
dianites.

2786 1218 Upon the Death of *Gi-*
deon, his Son *Abime-*
lech usurps the Go-
vernment.

2820 1184 *Troy* taken and destroy'd
by the *Greeks*, after a
ten Years Siege.

2834 1170 *Jephthah* governs *Israel*.

2864 1140 *Eli*, the High Priest, go-
vern the People 40
Years. During which
Time

A.M. Ant.C.

- Time *Samson* performs his wonderful Exploits.
- 2904 1100 The Ark taken by the *Philistines*. The Death of *Eli*. *Samuel* governs the People 20 Years.
- 2924 1080 *Saul* is appointed King of *Israel*.
- 2950 1054 *David* anointed King of *Israel* in *Hebron*.
- 2990 1014 *David* dies, and his Son *Solomon* ascends the Throne.
- 2992 1012 *Solomon* procures Timber and Workmen from *Hiram* King of *Tyre*, to assist him in building the Temple.
- 3000 1004 The Temple is finish'd.

PERIOD

PERIOD V.

*From the BUILDING of the TEMPLE,
to the End of the BABYLONISH
CAPTIVITY.*

A.M. Ant.C.

3001 1003 **T**HE Dedication of
the Temple.

3026 978 The Rebellion of *Jero-*
boam against *Solomon*.

3029 975 The Death of *Solomon*,
who is succeeded by
his Son *Rehoboam*. In
his Time the King-
dom is divided into
two Parts, by the Re-
volt of the ten Tribes;
only those of *Judah*
and *Benjamin* remain-
ing subject to *Reho-*
boam, under the Name
of the Kingdom of *Ju-*
dah;

A.M. Ant.C.

dab; and the other ten, who revolted to *Jeroboam*, retaining the Name of the Kingdom of *Israel*.

3047 957 *Abijah*, who succeeded *Reboboam* in the Kingdom of *Judah*, gains a great Victory over *Jeroboam*, killing 500,000 of his Men.

3049 955 *Abijah* dies, and is succeeded by *Asa*, who suppresses the Idolatry that had been introduced into the Kingdom of *Judah*.

3051 953 *Jeroboam* dies, and is succeeded by *Nadab*.

3052 952 *Nadab* is succeeded by *Baasha*, who builds *Ramah*, to hinder the
Is-

A.M. Ant.C.

Israelites from going to *Jerusalem*; but *Asa*, King of *Judah*, engages *Benhadad* King of *Syria* to invade the Territories of *Basla*, who thereupon quits his Undertaking at *Ramah*.

3080 924 *Omri*, King of *Israel*, builds *Samaria*, and makes it the Seat of his Empire.

3090 914 *Asa* is succeeded in the Throne of *Judah* by his Son *Jehshaphat*, whose Reign was pious and prosperous.

3096 908 *Elijah* causes the false Prophets of *Baal* to be slain, and appoints *Elisha* to be his Successor

A.M. Ant. C.

cessor in the Prophetic Office.

3103 901 *Abab*, the Successor of *Omri*, defeats *Benhadad* King of Syria, who had besieged *Samarina*; and afterwards in a pitch'd Battle.

3107 897 Going to lay Siege to *Ramoth-Gilead*, (then in the Hands of the King of Syria) he is slain in Disguise, and succeeded by his Son *Abaziah*.

3108 896 *Abaziah* dies, and is succeeded by his Brother *Jehoram*. *Elijah* is taken up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot.

3109 895 *Elisba* procures the Army of the *Israelites* a
I mira-

A.M. Ant.C.

miraculous Supply of
Water, and foretels
their Victory over the
Moabites.

3112 892 About this Time *Dido*
lays the Foundation of
Carthage.

3115 889 *J. b. shaphat* dies, and is
succeeded by his Son
Jehoram, who intro-
duces Idolatry into *Ju-
dah*.

3118 886 About this Time *Homer*
flourish'd.

3119 885 *Benbadad* besieges *Sama-
ria*, and reduces it to
great Straights; but
he and his Army be-
ing seiz'd with a Pa-
nic in the Night, they
raise the Siege with
the

A.M. Ant. C.

the utmost Precipitation.

3120 884 *Jehoram*, King of *Israel*, is slain by *Jehu*, who ascends the Throne.

3120 884 *Ahaziah* (the Son and Successor of *Jehoram* King of *Judah*) being kill'd by Order of *Jehu*, his Mother *Athaliah* usurps the Crown, having destroy'd all the Royal Offspring except young *Joash*, who is concealed in the Temple.

3126 878 *Athaliah* is put to Death, and *Joash* seated on the Throne.

3148 856 *Jehu* (King of *Israel*) dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Jehoahaz*.

I 2

Zechariah

A.M. Ant.C.

3164 840 *Zechariah* the High-
Priest is ston'd to
Death by Order of
Joash.

3165 839 His Country is invaded
and plunder'd by *Hazael* King of *Syria*;
after which he is mur-
der'd by his own Ser-
vants, and succeeded
by his Son *Amaziah*.

The same Year *Jeboabaz*
King of *Israel* dies,
and his Son *Joash* suc-
ceeds him. *Elisha* dies
about this Time.

3168 836 *Joash* is successful in his
Wars with *Benhadad*
King of *Syria*, the Son
of *Hazael*.

3178 826 He obtains a great Vic-
tory over *Amaziah*
King

A.M. Ant.C.

King of *Judah*. He dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Jeroboam II.* in whose Reign *Jonah*, *Hosea*, and *Amos* prophesy.

3194 810 *Amaziah* is succeeded by his Son *Uzziah*, (or *Azariah*) in whose Reign the Prophets *Isaiah* and *Amos* arise in the Kingdom of *Judah*.

3228 776 The *Olympic Games*, which had been long discontinued, are renewed by *Iphitus*; and from hence the Epocha of the *Olympiads* commences.

3232 772 *Zechariah*, the Son of *Jeroboam II.* obtains

A.M. Ant.C.

the Kingdom of *Israel*, after an *Interregnum* of eleven Years. Having reign'd six Months, he is kill'd by *Shallum*; who, after a Reign of one Month, is kill'd by *Menahem*; who reigns ten Years, and is succeeded by his Son *Pekabiah*.

3245 759 *Pekabiah*, having reign'd two Years, is assassinated by *Pekab*, who who succeeds him.

3246 758 *Uzziah* King of *Judah* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Jotham*, in whose Reign *Isaiah* and *Hosea* prophesy.

3251 753 The Building of the City of *Rome*.

Arbaces,

A. M. Ant. C.

3257 747 *Arbaces*, Governor of *Media* (whom the learned Dean *Pridaux* makes the same with *Tiglath-Pileser*) and *Belshis* (otherwise call'd *Nabonassar*) besiege *Sardanapalus*, King of *Assyria*, in *Nineveh*; who at last burns himself, with his Wives, Eunuchs, and all his Riches, in his own Palace. Hereupon *Tiglath-Pileser* is acknowledged King of *Assyria*, and *Nabonassar* lays the Foundation of the *Babylonish* Empire.

3262 742 *Jotham* dies, and his Son *Ahaz* succeeds him. This Prince being in-

A.M. Ant.C.

vaded by *Rezin* King of *Syria*, and *Pekab* King of *Israel*, begs Assistance of *Tiglath-Pileser*, and submits to pay him Tribute.

3264 740 *Tiglath-Pileser* overcomes *Rezin*, and puts him to Death; then enters the Land of *Israel*, takes several Cities, and carries away a great Number of Captives.

3265 739 *Hoshea*, the Son of *Elah*, kills *Pekab* King of *Israel*, and usurps the Throne.

3276 728 *Salmaneser*, the Successor of *Tiglath-Pileser*, invades the Kingdom of *Israel*,

A.M. Ant.C.

Israel, and makes *Hoshea* tributary to him.

3277 727 *Hezekiah* succeeds *Abaz* in the Kingdom of *Judab*.

3279 725 *Hoshea*, thinking to shake off the Yoke of *Salmaneser*, makes an Alliance with *So*, or *Sabacon*, King of *Egypt*, and neglects to pay his Tribute.

3283 721 Hereupon *Salmaneser* takes *Samaria*; (after a three Years Siege) carries away the Ten Tribes captive, and so puts an End to the Kingdom of *Israel*, after it had subsisted, separately from that of *Judab*, 254 Years.

Romulus

A.M. Ant.C.

- 3289 715 *Remulus* dies.
- 3291 713 *Sennacherib*, the Son and Successor of *Salmaneser*, invades the Kingdom of *Judah*. *Hezekiah*'s Sickness and Recovery.
- 3295 709 *Sennacherib* continues the War against *Hezekiah*, but 185,000 of his Army being destroy'd in one Night by an Angel, he returns to *Nineveh*; where he is kill'd by two of his Sons, and succeeded by a third named *Esharhadlon*.
- 3306 698 *Hezekiah* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Manassah*.

Esar.

A.M. Ant.C.

3323 681 *Efarhaddon* re-unites the
Assyrian and *Babylonish*
Empires.

3329 675 His Generals carry *Manasseh* Prisoner in
Chains to *Babylon*.

3347 657 *Holofernes*, General of *Nebuchadnezzar* (or *Saosduchen*) the Successor
of *Efarhaddon*, invades
Judea, and is slain by
Judith.

3361 643 *Manasseh* dies, (after his
Return from *Babylon*)
and his Son *Amon* suc-
ceeds him.

3363 641 *Amon* is murder'd by his
Servants, and succeed-
ed by his Son *Josiab*,
in whose Reign *Jeremich* and *Zephaniab*
prophecy.

Josiab

A.M. Ant. C.

3394 610 *Josiah* is slain in Battle against *Necho*, King of *Egypt*, and is succeeded by his Son *Jehoabaz*; but this Prince, after a Reign of three Months, is dispossest'd by *Necho*, who places his Brother *Eliakim* upon the Throne, and changes his Name to *Jehoiakim*.

3398 606 *Nebuchadnezzar II.* takes *Jerusalem*, and carries away *Daniel* and his Companions to *Babylon*. From hence are reckon'd the 70 Years of the *Babylonish* Captivity.

3402 602 *Daniel* interprets *Nebuchad-*

A.M. Ant. C.

chadnezzar's Dream
of the great Image.

3404 600 *Jehoiakim* rebels against
Nebuchadnezzar.

3405 599 The Birth of *Cyrus*, and
the Death of *Jehcia-*
kim. He is succeeded
by his Son *Jeconiah*,
who (after reigning
three Months) is car-
ried Prisoner to *Baby-*
lon by *Nebuchadnezzar*,
and his Uncle *Zedekiah*
made King in his stead.

3410 594 *Ezekiel* begins to pro-
phesy in *Chaldea*.

3412 592 *Zedekiah* makes a League
with *Hophra* King of
Egypt, and rebels a-
gainst *Nebuchadnezzar*.

3414 519 *Nebuchadnezzar* besieges
Jerusalem, and the *E-*
gyptian

A.M. Ant. C.

gyptian Army advances to its Relief; but upon *Nebuchadnezzar's* marching to give them Battle, they retire into their own Country.

3416 588 *Nebuchadnezzar* takes *Jerusalem*, utterly destroys both the City and Temple, puts out *Zedekiah's* Eyes and carries him to *Babylon*, and sends the *Jews* captive beyond the *Euphrates*. Thus ended the Kingdom of *Judah*, after it had subsisted 388 Years from the Time of the Separation.

3417 587 *Nebuchadnezzar* returns to *Babylon*, and erects the

A.M. Ant.C.

Golden Image in the
Plain of *Dura*.

3435 569 By the Judgment of God
he is reduced to the
Condition of a Beast,
living abroad in the
Fields, and eating Grass
like an Ox.

3442 562 He is restored to his
Reason and Kingdom:
Soon after which he
dies, and is succeeded
by his Son *Evilmerodach*, who releases *Je-*
coniah from his Im-
prisonment, and pro-
motes him to great
Honour.

3444 560 *Evilmerodach* is kill'd by
Neriglissar his Brother-
in-Law, who usurps
the Kingdom.

Neri-

A.M Ant C.

3446 558 *Neriglissar* declares War
against the *Medes*; but
Cyrus, being made Ge-
neral of the *Medes* and
Persians, kills *Neri-*
glissar in Battle, and
routs *Cræsus* his Con-
federate.

3455 549 *Cyrus* vanquishes *Cræsus*
a second time, pur-
sues him, and takes
him Prisoner in *Sardis*,
his capital City.

3466 538 He lays Siege to *Babylon*,
and takes it; and, ha-
ving slain *Belshazzar*,
places his Uncle *Cyax-*
ares upon the Throne.
This *Cyaxares* is call'd
in Scripture *Darius the*
Mede.

Cyaxares

A.M. Ant.C.

3468 536 *Cyaxares* dies, and *Cyrus* succeeds him; and with him begins the *Persian* Monarchy, the *Assyrian* Empire being now destroy'd. In the first Year of his Reign *Cyrus* gives Leave to the *Jews* to return to their own Country, and rebuild the Temple; and so puts an End to the 70 Years Captivity.

K

PERIOD

PERIOD VI.

*From the End of the BABYLONISH
CAPTIVITY, to the BIRTH OF
CHRIST.*

A.M. Ant.C.

3469 535 **T**HE Jews return to
Jerusalem, and be-
gin to rebuild their
City and Temple, but
are obstructed by the
Samaritans.

3475 529 Cyrus is at War with the
Scythians, but dies a-
bout this Time, and
is succeeded by his Son
Cambyfes.

3480 524 Cambyfes conquers Egypt,
puts his Brother Smer-
dis to Death, and dies
soon after.

Smerdis

A. M. Ant. C.

3483 521 *Smerdis the Magian* (in Scripture call'd *Artaxerxes*) succeeds *Cambyses*, and stops the Building of the Temple; but he is soon kill'd, and *Darius the Son of Hystaspes* is placed upon the Throne.

3484 520 *Darius*, by a Decree, permits the *Jews* to go on with the Building of the Temple.

3489 515 The Temple finish'd, and dedicated.

3492 512 *Darius*, by a Stratagem of *Zopyrus*, retakes *Babylon*, which had revolted.

3496 508 *Tarquinius Superbus*, the seventh and last King of *Rome*, expell'd w

A.M. Ant.C.

all his Family, and the
 Consular Government
 establish'd.

3498 506 *Porfena* besieges *Rome* in
 favour of the *Tarquins*.

3514 490 *Darius* sends a numerous
 Army to invade *Greece*,
 who are defeated in
 the Battle of *Marathon* by 10,000 *Athe-*
nians under the Con-
 duct of *Miltiades*.

3520 484 *Darius* dies, and is suc-
 ceeded by his Son
Xerxes.

3524 480 *Xerxes* invades *Greece*
 with an Army of
 1,100,000 Men. *Leo-*
nidas, King of *Sparta*,
 with only 300 Men,
 kill'd 20,000 of them
 at the Pass of *Thermo-*
pyla;

A.M. Ant.C.

pylæ; but being at last over-power'd with Numbers, they bravely perish'd on the Spot. The same Year the greatest Part of his Fleet is destroy'd near *Salamis* by the *Athenian* General *Themistocles*. Terrified by this ill Success, he returns ingloriously into *Asia*.

3525 479 The Forces that *Xerxes* left behind him, under the Command of *Mar-donius*, are cut to Pieces near *Plateæ* by *Pausanias*, and *Mardonius* himself kill'd. On the very same Day *Leoty-chides* burns the Re-

A.M. Ant.C.

mainder of *Xerxes's*
 Fleet at *Mycale*, and
 defeats his Land-Ar-
 my.

3531 - 473 *Xerxes* is slain by *Arta-*
banus, who usurps the
 Government for some
 Months, but is then
 kill'd, and *Artaxerxes*
Longimanus (the Son of
Xerxes) placed on the
 Throne.

3551 453 *Nehemiah*, being sent Go-
 vernor to *Judea*, re-
 builds the Walls of *Je-*
rusalem, repeoples it,
 and proceeds to re-
 form the *Jewish*
 Church and State. In
 his Time *Zechariah*
 and *Malachi* prophesy,
Ar-

A.M. Ant.C.

3580 424 *Artaxerxes* dies, and is
succeeded by his Son
Xerxes II, who about
a Year after is kill'd
by his Brother *Sogdia-*
nus.

3581 423 *Sogdianus* is kill'd and
succeeded by *Ochus*,
commonly call'd *Da-*
rius Nothus.

3599 405 *Darius* dies, and is succeed-
ed by *Artaxerxes II*.
firnam'd *Memnon*

3604 400 *Cyrus* (his younger Bro-
ther) makes War a-
gainst *Artaxerxes*, and
is kill'd in Battle. Ten
thousand *Greeks*, who
had served the van-
quish'd Prince, make
a famous Retreat.

A.M. Ant.C.

- 3646 358 *Artaxerxes Mnemon* is succeeded by *Ochus*, call'd *Artaxerxes III.*
- 3648 356 The Birth of *Alexander* the Great; and the Burning of the Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*.
- 3666 338 *Bagoas*, the Eunuch, poisons *Ochus*, and makes his Brother *Arses* King in his stead.
- 3668 336 *Bagoas* destroys *Arses*, and places *Darius Codomanus* on the Throne. *Philip*, King of *Macedon*, is slain by *Pausanias*, and succeeded by his Son *Alexander*.
- 3670 334 *Alexander* marches into *Asia*, and defeats *Darius*

A.M. Ant.C.

Darius in two pitch'd
Battles.

3672 332 He destroys *Tyre*, and
marches to *Jerusalem*,
where the High-Priest
diverts his Anger, and
engages his Favour to
the *Jews*.

3674 330 *Darius* receives a final
Overthrow at the Bat-
tle of *Arbela*, being
slain in his Flight by
Brissus, one of his own
Captains; and with
him ends the *Persian*
Monarchy.

3681 323 *Alexander* (the Founder
of the *Grecian* Empire)
having push'd his Con-
quests as far as the *In-*
dies, returns to *Baby-*
lon, and dies there, in
the

A.M. Ant.C.

the 33d Year of his Age.

3682 322 After the Death of *Alexander*, the great Officers in his Army divide the Empire among themselves.

3684 320 *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus*, by the Greeks call'd *Soter*, seizes on *Egypt*, and conquers *Judea*.

3692 312 *Seleucus* founds the *Syrian Monarchy*.

3727 277 *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, the Successor of *Ptolemy Soter*, causes the *Hebrew Scriptures* to be translated into *Greek*. This is what we call the *Septuagint Version*.
The

A.M. Ant.C.

3729 275 The Romans drive *Pyrrhus* out of *Italy*; and *Ptolemy* sends an Ambassador to desire their Alliance.

3757 247 *Ptolemy Euergetes* succeeds *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, and makes himself Master of *Syria* and *Judea*.

3783 221 His Son and Successor, *Ptolemy Philopater*, enters into a War with *Antiochus* the Great, King of *Syria*.

3785 219 *Hannibal*, the *Carthaginian* General, marches over the *Alps* into *Italy*, and (within the Space of a few Years) defeats the *Romans* in several Battles.

Ptol. my

A.M. Ant.C.

3800 204 *Ptolemy Philopater* dies,
and is succeeded by
Ptolemy Epiphanes, an
Infant of five Years of
Age.

3802 202 *Scipio* defeats *Hannibal* in
Africa, and takes *Car-*
thage, which was de-
molish'd by Order of
the *Roman Senate*.

3809 195 *Hannibal* prevails with
Antiochus, King of *Sy-*
ria, to enter into a
War with the *Romans*;
in which he has ill Suc-
cess, and makes an in-
glorious Peace.

3818 186 *Seleucus Philopater* suc-
ceeds *Antiochus*.

3822 182 *Hannibal* poisons himself,
to prevent his falling
into

A. M. Ant. C.

into the Hands of the
Romans.

3829 175 *Antiochus Epiphanes* suc-
ceeds his Brother *Se-*
leucus in the Kingdom
of *Syria*, who proves
a violent Persecutor of
the *Jews*, takes *Jeru-*
salem by Storm, and
prophanes the Tem-
ple.

3836 168 *Mattathias* and his Sons
take up Arms against
him.

3837 167 The Persecution is vio-
lently carried on a-
gainst the *Jews*; the
seven *Maccabees*, Bro-
thers, and their Mo-
ther are martyr'd.

3840 164 *Antiochus Epiphanes* dies
miserably, and is suc-
ceeded

A.M. Ant.C.

ceeded by *Antiochus*
Eupator, who still op-
 presses the *Jews*, but
 is vanquish'd by *Judas*
Maccabeus.

3843 161 *Judas* is slain in Battle,
 and succeeded by *Jona-*
than, as Captain of
 the *Jewish* Forces.

3874 130 After long Wars with
 the Kings of *Syria*, un-
 der various Captains,
 and with various Suc-
 cess, *Hyrchanus* frees the
Jews from the *Syrian*
 Yoke.

3875 129 He conquers the *Edo-*
mites, and makes them
 embrace the *Jewish*
 Religion.

3895 109 He besieges and takes
Samaria.

He

A.M Ant C.

3897 107 He is succeeded by his Son *Aristobulus*, who assumes the Title of King, but reigns only one Year.

3898 106 *Alexander Jannæus* succeeds *Aristobulus*.

3899 105 He besieges *Ptolemais*, but is defeated by *Lathyrus*, King of *Cyprus*. He makes an Alliance with *Cleopatra*, Queen of *Egypt*.

3906 98 He takes and demolishes *Gaza*.

3911 93 *Jugurtha*, King of *Numidia*, defeated and made Prisoner by the *Romans*.

3912 92 The Beginning of the War between the *Romans*

He

A.M. Ant.C.

*mans and Mithridatus
King of Pontus.*

3926 78 *Alexandra*, the Wife and
Successor of *Alexander
Jannæus*, diverts *Ti-
granes* King of *Arme-
nia* from invading *Ju-
dea*.

3935 69 *Aristobulus*, the second
Son of *Alexander Jan-
næus*, seizes the King-
dom upon the Death
of *Alexandra*, having
defeated his elder Bro-
ther *Hyrchanus*.

3940 64 *Pompey* takes *Jerusalem*,
carries *Aristobulus* Pri-
soner to *Rome*, and
makes *Hyrchanus* High-
Priest and Prince of the
Jews.

Pompey,

A.M. Ant.C.

- 3943 61 *Pompey*, having finish'd
the *Mithridatic War*,
triumphs at *Rome*
- 3954 50 The War breaks out be-
tween *Cæsar* and *Pom-
pey*.
- 3955 49 The Battle of *Pharsalia*,
wherein *Pompey* is de-
feated.
- 3958 46 *Cato*, who sided with
Pompey, kills himself
at *Utica*.
- 3960 44 *Cæsar* is murder'd in the
Senate-House, by *Bru-
tus*, *Cassius*, and others.
- 3962 42 *Brutus* and *Cassius* are
vanquish'd at *Philippi*
by *Octavianus* (after-
wards *Augustus*) and
Mark Antony.
- 3972 32 A War breaks out be-
tween *Octavianus* and
L *Antony*,

A.M. Ant.C.

Antony, wherein *Herod* sides with the latter.

3973 31 The famous Naval Battle at *Actium*, wherein *Antony* is entirely defeated.

3974 30 *Octavianus* pursues *Antony* and *Cleopatra* to *Alexandria*, where they kill themselves.

3976 28 *Octavianus* returns to *Rome*, and enters it in Triumph. The Senate and People unanimously confer on him the whole Monarchy of the *Roman* Empire, with the Name of *Augustus*, which was also born by his Successors.

Herod

A.M. Ant.C.

3987 17 *Herod* gets together Materials for Building a new Temple, and pulls down the old one.

3989 15 Upon the Death of *Lepidus*, *Augustus* takes upon himself the Office of High-Priest of *Rome*, examines the *Sibylline* Prophecies, and burns such as were deemed spurious.

3998 6 *Herod* causes *Alexander* and *Aristobulus*, his two Sons by *Mariamne*, to be strangled.

4004 All the World being at Peace, the Temple of *Janus* is shut, and our Blessed Lord and Saviour *JESUS CHRIST* is born at *Bethlehem*.

L 2

N. B.

N. B. This is the *Vulgar Christian Æra*, (as invented by *Dionysius*, and still in Use amongst us) but it is generally agreed, that it places the Time of *Christ's* Nativity four Years too late ; so that our Saviour was really born in the Year of the World 4000. Be this as it will, (for it is a Matter uncertain, and of no great Consequence) we think it most convenient to follow the common Computation.

A
Chronological TABLE
OF
Memorable EVENTS.

PART. II.

*From the BIRTH of CHRIST to the
Year 1747.*

CENTURY I.

A. D.

I **HEROD** massacres the Infants of *Bethlehem* He dies in a miserable Manner, and his

L 3

Do-

A.D.

Dominions are divided among his Sons.

- 3 *Augustus* banishes his Daughter *Julia*.
- 4 He adopts *Tiberius*. This Year *St. John* the Evangelist and *St. Luke* are supposed to have been born.
- 6 *Archelaus*, who succeeded *Herod* in *Judea*, is banish'd into *Gaul*, and his Dominions are reduced to a *Roman Province*.
- 14 *Augustus* dies at *Nola*, and is succeeded in the whole Empire by *Tiberius*.
- 15 *Tiberius* makes *Valerius Gratus* Governor of *Judea*.
- 28 *Pontius Pilate* succeeds him, and creates great Disturbances.

John

A.D.

29 *John* the Baptist, the Fore-runner of our Saviour, begins his Preaching.

30 *Christ* is baptiz'd by *John*; is tempted in the Wilderness; works his first Miracle at *Cana*, by turning Water into Wine; converses with *Nicodemus*, and with the Woman at *Jacob's Well*.

31 *John* the Baptist is imprison'd by *Herod's* Order, having loudly declar'd against *Herod's* marrying *Herodias*, his Brother *Philip's* Wife.

32 *Christ* chuses twelve Apostles. *John* is beheaded in Prison at the Solicitation of *Herodias*. Our Lord is transfigured on the Mount.

33 Our Lord converts *Zaccheus*, raises *Lazarus*, and enters

A.D.

triumphantly into *Jerusalem*. He eats his last Passover with his Disciples, is betray'd by *Judas*, apprehended, condemn'd, and crucified. He is buried, rises again on the third Day, and appears several times to his Disciples. On the fortieth Day he ascends into Heaven. *Matthias* is admitted into the Number of the Apostles in the Room of *Judas*. The Effusion of the Holy Ghost.

34 St. *Stephen* is stoned, who is reckon'd the First Martyr. *Philip* converts the *Samaritans*, and the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*.

35 The Conversion of St. *Paul* near *Damascus*, from whence he retires to *Arabia*.

Pilate

A. D.

36 *Pilate* is deprived of his Government.

37 *Tiberius* dies, and is succeeded by *Caligula*, who banishes *Herod* into *Gaul*, and makes young *Agrippa* King of Part of *Judea*.

38 *Paul* comes to *Jerusalem*. *Caligula* assumes divine Honours, and orders his Statue to be placed in the Temple. *Pilate* kills himself.

39 *Peter* cures *Æneas* at *Lydda*, and raises *Tabitha* at *Joppa*. The Conversion of *Cornelius*. About this Time *St. Matthew* writes his Gospel.

41 *Caligula* is slain by *Cbereas*, and succeeded in the Empire by *Claudius*.

42 *St. Paul* goes with *Barnabas* to *Antioch*, where the Disciples
of

A. D.

of *Christ* are first call'd *Christians*. *St. Mark's* Gospel is supposed to have been written at this Time.

44 *Herod Agrippa* causes *James the Great* to be beheaded ; puts *St. Peter* in Prison, who is deliver'd thence by an Angel ; and himself dies miserably.

48 *Messalina*, the Empress, marries her Gallant, and is executed for it. *Claudius* marries her Niece *Agrippina*, and adopts her Son *Nero*.

50 The first Council in the *Christian* Church held at *Jerusalem*.

54 *Claudius* is poison'd by *Agrippina*, and *Nero* succeeds him in the Empire.

60 *St. Paul*, appealing to *Cæsar*, is sent to *Rome* ; and in his Passage

A. D.

Passage is shipwreck'd on the
Island of *Malta*.

64 *Nero* sets *Rome* on Fire. He
begins the First General Per-
secution against the *Christians*.

66 *Vespasian* is sent into *Judea*, and
carries on the War against
the *Jews*. *St. Paul* and *St.*
Peter suffer Martyrdom at
Rome.

68 *Nero* kills himself, and is suc-
ceeded by *Galba*; who reigns
seven or eight Months, and
is slain. *Otho* succeeds *Galba*,
and marches against *Vitellius*;
but is defeated, and kills
himself.

70 *Vitellius*, who succeeded *Otho*,
is put to Death in the eighth
Month of his Reign, and

71 *Vespasian* is made Emperor by
the Army in the *East*.

His

A. D.

- 73 His Son *Titus* takes and demolishes the City and Temple of *Jerusalem*, after a Siege of six Months; and so puts an End to the *Jewish* Oeconomy.
- 79 *Vespasian* is succeeded by *Titus*, in whose Reign there happens a great Eruption of *Vesuvius*, a burning Mountain near *Naples*.
- 82 After a short Reign *Titus* is succeeded by *Domitian*, who assumes Divine Honours, and has Sacrifices offer'd to him. About this Time *Agricola* obtains great Victories in *Britain*, and reduces it almost entirely under the *Roman* Power.
- 90 *Domitian* begins the Second General Persecution.

A.D.

- 95 St. *John* is thrown into a Cauldron of boiling Oil, and is then banish'd to the Isle of *Patmos*, where he writes his *Revelations*.
- 96 *Domitian* is slain in his Palace, and succeeded by *Nerva*, who is favourable to the *Christians*.
- 98 *Trajan* succeeds *Nerva*, and is made *Pontifex Maximus*, or High-Priest.
-

CENTURY II.

- 107 **T**HE Third General Persecution of the *Christians*.
- 117 *Trajan* is succeeded by *Adrian*.
- 125 The Fourth General Persecution.

-otnA

A.D.

138 *Antoninus Pius* succeeds *Adrian*,
and proves a very good
Prince.

161 He is succeeded by *Marcus Au-*
relius Antoninus, another ex-
cellent Emperor, though at
last prevail'd upon to per-
secute the *Christians*.

162 A great Inundation of the *Tiber*,
which occasions a Famine at
Rome, and is follow'd by va-
rious Calamities.

166 The Fifth General Persecution.

174 The Army under *Marcus Au-*
relius in *Germany* being ready
to perish for Want of Water,
a *Christian* Legion obtains a
plentiful Shower of Rain by
their Prayers, which satisfies
the Thirst of the whole Ar-
my; and at the same Time
a furious Hail, mix'd with
Thun-

A.D.

Thunder and Lightning, destroys their Enemies.

180 *Marcus Aurelius* is succeeded by his Son *Commodus*, a wicked Prince, who persecuted the *Christians* for not consenting to worship him.

193 *Commodus* is poison'd and strangled, and is succeeded by *Pertinax*, as he is by *Didius Julianus*, and *Didius* by *Severus*, all within the Compass of a Year.

194, He overcomes *Pescennius Niger*,

195, who was declar'd Emperor

196, by the Army in *Syria*; con-

quers the *Parthians*, *Medes*, &c. and *Arabians*; and punishes the rebellious *Jews*.

CEN-

CENTURY III.

A D.

202 **T**HE Sixth General Persecution.

211 *Severus*, having spent two Years in quelling the *Britons* who had revolted, dies at *York*.

212 He is succeeded by his two Sons *Caracalla* and *Geta*, but *Caracalla* kills his Brother *Geta* in the Arms of his Mother.

217 *Caracalla* becomes odious by his Cruelties, and is slain by *Macrinus*, who succeeds him, but dies in the first Year of his Reign, and is succeeded by *Heliogabalus*.

221 After reigning a few Years, in all manner of Vice, *Heliogabalus* is slain, and succeeded by *Alexander Severus*.

About

A. D.

232 About this Time *Artaxerxes*, a Persian Soldier, kills *Artabanus* the last King of the *Parthians*, and thereby transfers again the Kingdom to the *Persians*.

235 *Alexander* is kill'd, and succeeded by *Maximinus*; under whom begins

236 The Seventh General Persecution.

249 The Eighth General Persecution, under *Decius*.

257 The Ninth General Persecution, under *Valerian*.

258 The *Goths* and other Barbarians invade the Roman Empire.

260 *Valerian* is defeated by the *Persians*; who, after his Death, Hea'd him, and preserv'd his Skin as a Monument of their Victory.

M

Octavianus

A.D.

264 *Odenatus*, King of *Palmyra*, having subdued the *Persians*, and thereby preserv'd the East under the *Roman Power*, is created Emperor, but afterwards assassinated.

272 *Zenobia*, the Wife of *Odenatus*, (famous for her Beauty, Chastity, Learning, and Courage) is overcome and taken Prisoner by the Emperor *Aurelian*, who makes her serve to adorn his Triumph, but afterwards gives her a Country Seat near *Rome*, where she spends the Remainder of her Days in great Tranquillity.

284 The Emperor *Dioclesian* begins his Reign, from whence the *Æra* that bears his Name commences.

He

A. D.

285 He makes *Maximian* his Col-
league in the Empire.

291 These Emperors make two *Cæ-*
sars, (Princes to share with
them in the Government)
namely, *Constantius Chlorus*
and *Galerius*.

297 *Galerius* returns victorious from
Persia. This Prince was a
great Enemy to the *Chri-*
stians, and did all in his Power
to irritate *Dioclesian* against
them.

CENTURY IV.

303 **T**HE Beginning of the
Tenth General Persecu-
tion, under *Dioclesian*; which
lasted ten Years.

305 *Dioclesian* and *Maximian* abdi-
cate the Empire, having cho-

A. D.

sen two *Cæsars* in their Room, namely, *Severus* and *Maximinus*.

306 *Constantius* dies in *England*, and his Son *Constantine* the Great is proclaim'd Emperor by the Army. Three Months afterwards *Maxentius*, the Son of *Maximian*, assumes the same Title, and possesses himself of *Italy*.

307 *Severus* is kill'd.

311 *Galerius* revokes his Edicts against the *Christians*, and dies.

312 *Constantine* gains a compleat Victory over the Army of his Competitor *Maxentius*, who himself is drown'd in the *Tyber*. He embraces Christianity.

313 *Licinius*, who had been declar'd Emperor by *Galerius*, and
was

A. D.

was in Friendship with *Constantine*, vanquishes *Maximinus*, who dies; and thus Peace is restor'd to the *Christian Church*.

315 *Licinius* falls out with *Constantine*, and renews the Persecution against the *Christians*.

323 He is overcome and strangled at *Nicomedia*, and so the whole Empire is united under the sole Dominion of *Constantine*, the first *Christian Emperor*.

325 The Council of *Nice*, (the first General Council) wherein the Doctrine of *Arius* is condemn'd.

330 *Constantine* rebuilds *Byzantium*, (call'd after his Name *Constantinople*) and makes it the Imperial Seat.

M 3

This

A. D.

337 This Great Emperor dies, having divided the Empire among his three Sons, *Constantine*, *Constantius*, and *Constans*.

340 *Constantine*, falling out with *Constans* about the Limits of his Empire, is slain. Hereby *Constans* remains Master of all the West, and *Constantius* of the East.

350 *Constans* is kill'd by the Tyrant *Magnentius*, who takes Possession of the Western Empire.

353 *Magnentius*, having been defeated by *Constantius*, and driven out of *Italy*, kills himself; and *Constantius* remains Master of the whole Empire.

361 *Constantius* is succeeded by *Julian* the Apostate, who re-
esta

A. D.

establishes the Pagan Worship.

363 *Julian* is kill'd in a Battle against the *Persians*; and *Christianity* flourishes again under his Successor *Jovian*.

381 The Second General Council held at *Constantinople*.

383 The Emperor *Gratian* is assassinated.

395 *Theodosius*, call'd the Great, dies; and the Empire is divided between his two Sons *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, the former ruling in the *East*, the latter in the *West*.

CENTURY V.

A. D.

496 **T**HE *Goths, Vandals*, and other barbarous Nations, over-run the Western Empire.

410 *Alaric*, King of the *Goths*, takes and plunders *Rome*.

415 The *Goths* treat with the *Romans*, and establish themselves in *Spain* and Part of *Gaul*.

420 The Commencement of the *French Monarchy* under *Pharamond*.

423 *Venice* began to be built about this Time.

431 The Third General Council at *Ephesus*.

439 *Genferic*, King of the *Vandals*, takes *Carthage*.

The

A. D.

- 451 The Council of *Chalcedon*, reckon'd the fourth General one.
- 453 About this Time the *Huns*, a People inhabiting the Country near the *Palus Maëotis*, ravage *Italy* and other Parts of *Europe*, under the Conduct of *Attila* their King. Many People retiring to the Isles of the *Adriatic* Sea, to avoid the Fury of *Attila*, compleat the Building of the City of *Venice*.
- 455 The Beginning of the *Saxon* Heptarchy in *England*, the Kingdom of *Kent* being the First of the Seven.
- 476 *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, (a People from the Borders of the *Euxine* Sea) dispossesses *Augustulus*, and reigns in *Italy*;

A. D.

Italy; and thus puts an End to the Western Empire.

492 *Theodoric*, having overcome the *Heruli*, founds the Kingdom of the *East Goths* in *Italy*.

495 *Clovis*, King of *France*, having obtain'd a Victory over the *Germans*, embraces Christianity.

CENTURY VI.

507 *CLOVIS* kills *Alaric*, King of the *West-Goths*, with his own Hand.

518 *Justin*, a Man of mean Extraction, (having been a Swine-herd, a Carpenter, and a common Soldier) is chosen Emperor.

527 He is succeeded by his Nephew *Justinian*, famous for the Pub

A.D.

- Publication of the *Pandects* or *Digests* of the Roman Civil Law, which his Chancellor *Tribonian* compil'd by this Emperor's Order.
- 534 *Belisarius*, one of *Justinian's* Generals, takes *Carthage*, and destroys the Kingdom of the *Vandals*.
- 553 A Council at *Constantinople*, reckon'd the Fifth General one.
- 555 *Narses* the Eunuch, another of *Justinian's* Captains, having taken *Rome*, and subdued *Tejas*, puts an End to the Government of the *Goths* in *Italy*.
- 568 In the Reign of *Justin II*, Nephew of *Justinian*, the Kingdom of the *Lombards* is founded in *Italy* by *Alboinus*.

The

A. D.

- 574 The War breaks out between *Justin* and *Chosroes* King of *Persia*, who is at first victorious, but is subdued in a few Years.
- 581 *Mauritius* the *Cappadocian* gains great Victories over *Chosroes* II.
- 583 For which *Tiberius* rewards him with the Empire.
- 590 The Plague rages in several Parts of *Europe*, and particularly at *Rome*.
- 597 *Augustin* the Monk comes to *England* to preach Christianity.

CENTURY VII.

A. D.

602 *Phocas*, being proclaim'd Emperor by the Army, puts *Mauritius* and all his Children to Death. It is said that the last Words of *Mauritius* were those of the Psalmist, *Righteous art thou, O Lord, and upright are thy Judgments.*

606 *Phocas* grants to Pope *Beniface* the Title of Head of the Church.

610 *Heraclius* is proclaim'd Emperor by the *African* Army, makes *Phocas* Prisoner, and puts him to Death.

622 *Mahomet's* Flight from *Mecca*, or the *Hegira*, from which Æra the *Mahometans* compute their Years.

Chosroes

A. D.

626 *Chosroes* II, King of *Persia*, gains considerable Advantages over *Heraclius*, but at length is vanquish'd, and slain by his own Son.

634 *Damascus* taken by the *Saracens*.

636 They also take *Jerusalem*; and in a few Years make themselves Masters of several Provinces of the Empire, and of the whole Kingdom of *Persia*.

654 The Emperor *Constans* is beaten by the *Saracens* in a Sea-fight.

663 *Constans* comes to *Rome*, and plunders the City.

677 The *Saracens* make Peace with the Emperor *Constantine Pogonatus*, the Successor of *Constans*.

The

A.D.

680 The Sixth General Council,
held at *Constantinople*.

694 *Justinian* II, who succeeded
Constantine, has his Nose cut
off by *Leontius*, and is ba-
nish'd.

696 *Abfimar*us cuts off *Leontius*'s
Nose, and shuts him up in a
Monastery.

CENTURY VIII.

702 *Justinian* recovers the Em-
pire, and puts* both *Leontius*
and *Abfimar*us to Death.

711 He is kill'd, after a cruel Reign.

714 *Roderic*, King of the *West-Gotbs*
in *Spain*, having ravish'd the
Daughter of Count *Julian*,
the Count calls in the *Moors*,
(or *Saracens*) *Roderic* is kill'd
in

A. D.

in Battle, and the *Gothic* Kingdom destroy'd.

- 715 *Theodosius* III. proclaim'd Emperor.
- 716 He is oppos'd by *Leo Isaurus*, to whom he willingly resigns the Government, and retires to *Ephesus*.
- 718 The *Saracens*, having lost a vast Number of Men, are forced to raise the Siege of *Constantinople*.
- 725 *Charles Martel*, natural Son of *Pepin*, King of *France*, defeats the *Saracens* near *Tours*, the greatest Part of their numerous Army, together with their General *Abderamus*, being kill'd on the Spot.
- 726 The Emperor *Leo* orders all Images, either in Churches or other Places, to be pull'd down
and

A. D.

and destroy'd; in which he is opposed by Pope Gregory II. and the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

741 *Leo* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Constantine Copronymus*; but *Artabazus* disputes the Empire with him, and possesses himself of *Constantinople*.

743 *Constantine* besieges *Constantinople*, takes it, and puts out the Eyes of *Artabazus* and his Son.

754 *Pepin*, King of *France*, marches into *Italy* to the Assistance of Pope *Stephen II.* against *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards*, and obliges him to raise the Siege of *Rome*.

The worshipping of Images

N

Con-

A. D.

condemn'd by a Council at
Constantinople.

773 *Charlemagne*, Son of *Pepin*,
marches into *Italy* at the Re-
quest of Pope *Adrian*, against
Desiderius King of the *Lom-*
bards.

777 *Desiderius* is taken Prisoner, the
Kingdom of the *Lombards* de-
stroy'd, and *Charlemagne*
crown'd King of *Italy*.

787 The Seventh General Council,
begun at *Constantinople*, and
continued at *Nice*, in favour
of the Worship of Images.

793 A great Battle between *Alphon-*
sus the Chaste, King of *Leon*,
and the *Moors*, wherein the
latter were defeated, with
the Loss of 70000 Men.

800 *Charlemagne* is declared Em-
peror by the People of *Rome*.

a. d.

A.D.

and crown'd by Pope *Leo III.*
on the 25th of *December.*

CENTURY IX.

802 *IRENE*, Empress of the
East, is dethron'd, and *Nice-*
phorus made Emperor in her
stead.

803 *Nicephorus* and *Charlemagne* make
an Agreement to divide the
Empire between them; *Char-*
lemagne and his Successors to
have the Western Part, and
Nicephorus and his Successors
the Eastern.

811 *Nicephorus*, making War with
the *Bulgarians*, is kill'd, and
his Son *Stauratius* wounded;
who reigns a few Months,
and is succeeded by *Michael*
Curopalata.

A. D.

- 813 *Europalata* resigns the Empire to *Leo V*, an *Armenian*, who declares against the Worship of Images.
- 814 The Western Empire falls to *Louis le Debonnaire*, one of the Sons of *Charlemagne*.
- 820 The Emperor *Leo* is assassinated, and succeeded by *Michael Balbus*, one of the Officers of his Guards, whom *Leo* had imprison'd on Suspicion of treasonable Designs.
- 823 The *Saracens* of *Spain* make themselves Masters of the Island of *Crete*, and build the City of *Candia*.
- 828 The *Saracens* of *Africa* seize upon *Sicily*. *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and other Provinces of *Italy* likewise fall into their Hands.

Balbus

A.D.

829 *Balbus* is succeeded by his Son *Theophilus*.

841 The Sons of *Louis le Debonnaire* falling out about the Partition of their Father's Dominions, a bloody Battle is fought near *Fontenay* in *Burgundy*, wherein the Loss on both Sides amounted to 100,000 Men.

846 *Ramirus*, King of *Arragon*, obtains a great Victory over the *Moors*.

855 *Lotharius*, Emperor of the West, divides his Dominions amongst his three Sons, and retires to a Monastery.

858 *Ignatius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, is deposed and banish'd, and *Photius* advanced in his Room.

A.D.

- 869 The Eighth General Council,
(or Fourth of *Constantinople*)
wherein *Photius* is degraded,
and *Ignatius* re-establish'd.
- 878 After the Death of *Ignatius*, the
Emperor *Basil* restores *Photius*
to the See of *Constantinople*.
- 889 *Leo*, the Son and Successor of
Basil, deposes *Photius*.
- 896 *Arnolphus*, King of *Germany*,
having made himself Master
of *Rome*, is crown'd Emperor
by Pope *Formosus*.
- 897 Pope *Stephen VII*, the Successor
of *Formosus*, causes his
Body to be taken out of the
Grave, to be clad with the
Pontifical Vestments, then
stripp'd of them publickly,
and (after cutting off three
of

A.D.

of his Fingers) to be thrown
into the *Tyber*.

900 *Stephen* is imprison'd and strangled. The *Hungarians* invade *Germany*.

CENTURY X.

911 *Alexander*, Brother of *Leo*, seizes the Empire of the East, as Guardian of *Constantine*, *Leo's* Son.

912 *Alexander* dies, and *Constantine* is placed on the Throne.

920 Pope *John X.* gains two memorable Victories over the *Saracens*, and drives them out of *Italy*.

922 *Henry the Fowler*, Emperor of the West, vanquishes the *Hungarians*.

A.D.

garians, and delivers *Germany* from paying them *Tribute*.

923 *Charles* the Simple, King of *France*, is imprison'd, and *Rodolph* Duke of *Burgundy* advanced to the *Throne*. His *Queen*, an *English* Woman, flies into *England* with her Son *Louis*.

924 *Rodolph* reduces great Part of *Lorrain*, and obliges *William* Duke of *Aquitain* to do him *Homage*.

929 *Charles*, the dethroned King, dies in *Prison*.

936 *Otho* the Great, Son of *Henry* the Fowler, succeeds his Father in his *Dominions*. *Rodolph* dying the same Year, the *French* send a *Deputation* into *England* to invite *Louis*, Son of *Charles* the Simple,

A.D.

to come and take Possession of his Kingdom. This Prince is call'd *Louis the Transmarine*, from his having been educated in *England*.

939 *Otho* recovers *Lorrain*, subdues the *Bohemians*, and puts the *Hungarians* to Flight.

946 He takes *Burgundy* and the *Netherlands*.

948 He subdues the *Danes*.

955 The *Hungarians* invade *Bavaria*, but are defeated and cut to pieces by *Otho*.

959 *Constantine*, Emperor of the East, is poison'd by his Son *Romanus*, who succeeds him.

962 *Otho* is crown'd Emperor at *Rome* by Pope *John XII*.

963 *Nicephorus Phocas*, *Romanus's* General, takes *Candia* from the *Saracens*, and succeeds *Romanus*

A. D.

Romanus in the Empire. *Otho* causes Pope *John* to be deposed, and puts *Leo VIII.* in his Place.

969 *Nicephorus* is murder'd in his Palace by *John Zimisces*, his Empress's Gallant, who succeeds him.

975 *Zimisces* is poison'd by one of his Servants at *Damascus*, but reaches *Constantinople*, and dies there. He is succeeded by *Basil* and *Constantine*, Sons of *Romanus*.

982 The *Greeks* and *Saracens* defeat the Emperor *Otho II*, whose Army is cut to pieces, and himself taken, but narrowly escapes by swimming.

986 *Lotharius*, King of *France*, is poison'd by his Wife, and succeeded by his Son *Louis*.

Louis

A. D.

- 987 *Louis* meets with the same Fate,
and is succeeded by *Hugh*
Capet, the first of the pre-
sent Race.
- 996 *Otho* III. receives the Imperial
Crown at *Rome* from the
Hands of Pope *Gregory* V.
- 999 *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Poland*, (Son
of *Miecesslaus* the first Christian
Duke) is made King by the
Emperor *Otho*.
- 1000 *Hungary* is also made a King-
dom by Pope *Sylvester* II. in
favour of Duke *Stephen*
Geisa, who first introduced
Christianity into that Coun-
try.

CEN-

CENTURY XI.

A. D.

- 1003 **R**obert, King of *France*, having married his Kinswoman *Bertha*, is excommunicated by the Pope, and forced to go to *Rome* for Absolution.
- 1014 *Henry* II, Successor of *Otbo* III, is crown'd Emperor at *Rome* by Pope *Benedict* VIII.
- 1028 *Romanus Argyropolus*, obtains the Empire of the East, having divorced his first Wife, and married *Zoe* the Daughter of his Predecessor *Constantine*.
- 1034 *Romanus* is murder'd by *Zoe*, and succeeded by *Michael* the *Paphlagonian*, her Gallant.
- 1039 *Michael* ends his Days in a Monastery.

Henry

A. D.

1046 *Henry III, King of Germany, the Son of Conrade, deposes Pope Gregory VI, and causes Clement II. to be elected, by whom he is crown'd Emperor.*

1059 *The Right of electing Popes is lodged in the Cardinals by a Synod at Rome.*

1066 *William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, defeats Harold, and obtains the Crown of England; from whence he is call'd William the Conqueror.*

1069 *Romanus Diogenes, Emperor of the East, after fighting valiantly is taken in Battle by the Turks, who treat him honourably, and afterwards release him.*

1071 *He has his Eyes put out, and is kill'd by his Successor.*

Great

A D.

- 1074 Great Broils between the Emperor *Henry IV.* and Pope *Gregory VII*, which continue several Years.
- 1076 *Gregory* excommunicates *Henry*, declares that he had forfeited the Kingdoms of *Germany* and *Italy*, and absolves his Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance.—This is the first Pope who assumed the extravagant Power of dethroning Kings and Emperors, and disposing of their Dominions at pleasure.
- 1077 *Henry* becomes suppliant, and receives Absolution from the Pope on very dishonourable Terms.
- 1080 *Henry* breaking the Accommodation, *Gregory* anathematizes him and his Abettors, for-

A.D.

forbids all Christians to obey him, and gives the Kingdom of *Germany* to *Rodolphus*. The Troops of *Rodolphus* are defeated by *Henry*, and himself receives a Wound, of which he dies soon after.

1081 *Henry* marches into *Italy*, and goes directly to *Rome* without any Opposition; but the Inhabitants shutting their Gates against him, he ravages and ruins the Country. *Robert Guiscard*, Duke of *Apulia*, enters *Thrace* with an Army of 15000 *Normans*, and defeats the Emperor *Alexis Comnenus*, who came against him with 160000 Men.

1082 *Henry* lays Siege to *Rome*, but is obliged to retire on

A. D.

account of the excessive
Heats.

- 1084 He besieges *Rome* again, takes the City, and causes himself to be crown'd Emperor by *Clement II*, whom he had made Pope in Opposition to *Gregory*. Pope *Gregory* betakes himself to the Castle of *St. Angelo*, where he is besieged by *Henry*; but *Robert*, Duke of *Apulia*, comes to his Relief, and obliges the Emperor to retire into *Germany*.
- 1096 The first *Croisade*, or Expedition for recovering the *Holy Land* out of the Hands of the *Saracens*, in which above 300000 Men enlist themselves, under the Command of *Godfrey Duke of Bouillon*.
The

A. D.

1099 The Croisaders take *Jerusalem*, of which *Godfrey* is made King.

1100 *Hali*, King of *Marocco*, makes a Descent upon *Spain*, and gains a great Victory over the Troops of King *Alphonfus VI.* whose only Son *Sanctius* is kill'd on the Spot.

CENTURY XII.

1105 **H**ENRY IV. is obliged to resign the Empire, is succeeded by his Son *Henry V.* and dies at *Liege* the following Year.

1110 *Henry V.* is crown'd King of the *Lombards* at *Milan*.

1111 *Henry* comes to *Rome*, seizes the Pope, (together with several
O Cardi-

A. D.

Cardinals) and obliges him to crown him Emperor.

- 1119 The Order of the Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem* instituted.
- 1122 The *Greek* Emperor, *John Comnenus*, defeats the *Scythians* and *Hungarians*.
- 1139 *Alfonfus*, Count of *Portugal*, is proclaim'd King by his Army, just before he gives Battle to five petty *Moorish* Kings in Confederacy against him. He obtains a signal Victory, taking the five Standards of those Kings; on which account he puts five Shields in the Arms of *Portugal*, which are retain'd to this Day.
- 1147 The same *Alfonfus* takes *Lisbon* from the *Moors*, which from that

A. D.

that Time becomes the Seat
of the Kings of *Portugal*.

1155 *Frederic Barbarossa* is crown'd
Emperor at *Rome* by Pope
Adrian IV.

1162 *Henry II. of England* conquers
Ireland.

1166 The Emperor *Frederic* goes to
Italy with an Army, to put
Paschal into Possession of the
Holy See.

1167 He makes himself Master of
Rome, but the Sickness in his
Army obliges him to retire.

1170 *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of
Canterbury, assassinated.

1177 *Frederick* is reduced to ask Pardon
of Pope *Alexander*, who
sets his Foot upon that Em-
peror's Neck.

1185 *Andronicus*, who had obtain'd
the Eastern Empire by mur-
dering

A. D.

dering *Alexis II*, is seized by his own Subjects, who cut off one of his Hands, put out one of his Eyes, lead him about the Streets on a Camel with his Face towards the Tail, tear off his Flesh with Iron-Hooks, and at last hang him up between two Pillars.

1187 *Saladin*, Sultan of *Egypt*, takes *Jerusalem* from the Christians, of which *Guy of Lusignan* was then King.

1191 *Richard I.* King of *England*, and *Philip Augustus* King of *France*, make an Expedition to the *Holy Land* to recover it from *Saladin*; and in his Voyage thither *Richard* conquers the Island of *Cyprus*, with which he purchases of
Guy

A. D.

Guy of Lusignan his Right to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*.

1194 King *Richard*, returning home through *Germany*, is taken by *Leopold Duke of Austria*, and deliver'd to the Emperor *Henry VI*, who keeps him Prisoner fifteen Months, and makes him pay 100000 Marks for his Ransom.

1199 Having beaten the *French*, who had taken the Advantage of his Absence and ravaged *Normandy*, he is mortally wounded by an Arrow at the Siege of *Chalus* in the *Limousin*, and dies soon after.

CENTURY XIII.

A. D

1204

THE *French* and *Venetians* take *Constantinople*; and *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, is elected Emperor. The Empire is now divided, *Baldwin* reigning at *Constantinople*, *Theodore Lascaris* at *Nice* in *Bitbunia*, and *Alexis Comnenus* at *Trebisond*.

1206 *Baldwin* is taken by the King of *Bulgaria*, kept a Prisoner for sixteen Months, and then put to Death in a cruel Manner.

1209 The Croisaders against the *Albigenses* (a Sect of Christians so call'd) take the City of *Beziers* in *Languedoc*, burn it, and put 60000 of those poor People to the Sword.

The

A. D.

1211 The *Moors* of *Africa* having invaded *Spain* with a vast Army, the Pope forms a *Croisade* against them, and they are entirely defeated in the Plains of *Tolosa*, 200,000 of them being kill'd on the Spot.

1214 *Philip Augustus*, King of *France*, obtains a great Victory near *Bovines* over the Emperor *Otho IV*, who (in Conjunction with the Counts of *Flanders* and *Boulogne*) attack'd him with an Army of 150000 Men.

1218 *Simon* of *Montfort*, Head of the *Croisaders* against the *Albigenses*, is kill'd before the City of *Toulouse*, which he was besieging.

1224 *Louis VIII*, King of *France*, beats the *English* in *Poitou*,
O 4 and

A. D.

and takes from them the City of *Rochelle* and other Places.

1230 *James*, King of *Arragon*, drives the *Saracens* out of *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

1231 He takes from them the Kingdom of *Valentia*.

1248 *Ferdinand III*, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, conquers the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, and makes that of *Granada* tributary.

1249 *Louis IX*, King of *France*, having undertaken an Expedition to the *Holy Land*, takes the City of *Damiata* in *Egypt*.

1250 He vanquishes the *Saracens* in two Battles, but in a third he is defeated and made Prisoner, and obliged to pay 400000 Livres for his Ransom,

A. M.

som, besides the Restitution
of the City of *Damiata*.

1256 After the Death of *William*
Earl of *Holland*, *Richard*
Duke of *Cornwall* (Brother
to King *Henry III.* of *Eng-*
land) is chosen Emperor by
some of the Electors ; and
Alphonfus, King of *Castile*, is
chosen by the others.

1261 *Michael Paleologus*, the Greek
Emperor, recovers *Constanti-*
nople from the *Latins* in the
Reign of *Baldwin II.*

1263 *Charles* Earl of *Anjou*, Brother
to *Louis IX.* of *France*, is
made King of *Sicily* by Pope
Urban IV.

1265 *Clement IV.* (the Successor of
Urban) confirms *Charles* in
the Kingdom, and crowns
him at *Rome*.

Con-

A. D.

1268 *Conradin*, Duke of *Swabia*, comes with an Army to recover *Sicily*, which was the Inheritance of his Ancestors; but he is defeated near the Lake of *Celano*, and made Prisoner.

1269 He is beheaded at *Naples*, by the Infliction of the Pope, and thereby the Race of the Princes of *Swabia* becomes extinct.

1270 *Louis IX.* makes an Expedition against *Tunis*, (hoping thereby to open a Way for the Conquest of *Egypt* and the Recovery of the *Holy Land*) but whilst he is besieging that City he is taken ill and dies, and a great Part of his Army are also destroy'd by pestilential Distempers.

Rodolph,

A. D.

1273 *Rodolph*, Count of *Habsbourg*,
(from whom the present *Austrian* Family is descended) is
elected Emperor of *Germany*.

1278 He defeats *Ottocar*, King of *Bohemia*, who is slain in the Battle. By this Victory he recovers *Austria*, which he gives to his Son *Albert*.

1282 A general Massacre of all the *French* in the Island of *Sicily*, in which even the Women who were with Child by *Frenchmen* were not spared. This Massacre has obtain'd the Name of the *Sicilian Vespers*, being committed (as had been agreed on by the Conspirators) when the Bells rung in for *Vespers* (or Evening Prayers) on *Easter-Day*.—
Hereupon *Peter* King of *Aragon*

A. D.

ragon. makes himself Master of *Sicily*.

1284 *Charles* the *Lame*, Son of *Charles* King of *Sicily*, is taken Prisoner by the King of *Arragon*'s Admiral in a Sea-fight near *Naples*.

1288 He is set at Liberty, but never recovers the Kingdom of *Sicily*.

1291 The Christians lose *Tripoli*, *Sidon*, *Tyre*, and whatever they were possess'd of in and near the *Holy Land*

1292 *Adolphus* of *Nassau* is elected Emperor after the Death of *Rodolph*. *Baliol* King of *Scotland* swears Fealty to *Edward* I. King of *England*.

1298 *Adolphus* is deposed, and *Albert* Duke of *Austria*, Son of *Rodolph*, chosen in his Stead.

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A D.

1300 A bloody Battle is fought near
Spires between *Adolphus* and
Albert, wherein *Adolphus* is
slain, and *Albert* remains in
peaceable Possession of the
Empire. A Jubilee instituted
and open'd by Pope *Boni-*
face VIII.

CENTURY XIV.

1302 THE *Flemings* gain a great
Victory over the *French*
commanded by *Robert* Earl of
Artois, 20000 of them being
slain upon the Spot.

1304 The *French*, in their Turn, de-
feat the *Flemings*, killing a-
bout the same Number.

1305 *Clement V.* transfers the Papal
See from *Rome* to *Avignon*,
where

A. D.

where it continued seventy-two Years.

1312 The Order of the Knights *Templars* abolish'd in the Council of *Vienne*.

1323 *Louis* of *Bavaria*, and *Frederic* of *Austria*, dispute the Empire, having been each of them chosen by a Part of the Electors; but *Louis* defeats *Frederic*, and makes him Prisoner.

1327 *Edward* II, King of *England*, barbarously murder'd.

1340 The Kings of *Castile* and *Portugal* obtain a most signal Victory over a vast Army of the *Moors*.

1346 *Edward* III, King of *England*, with about 25000 Men, defeats the *French* near *Cressy*, whose Army (according to the

A. D.

the lowest Accounts) was at least 60000 strong. Thirty thousand *French* were slain, among whom were 1500 Persons of Quality. And the next Day 7000 *French* were cut to Pieces, who were marching to join their Army, not knowing what had happen'd.

1347 The *English* take *Calais*, King *Philip* having in vain attempted to relieve it.

1349 *Dauphiné* is annex'd to the Crown of *France*, on Condition that the King's eldest Son should always bear the Title of *Dauphin*.

1356 Prince *Edward*, Son of King *Edward III*, with about 8000 Men, defeats 50000 *French* near *Poitiers*, takes King *John*

A. D.

John and his youngest Son Prisoners, and carries them to *England*.

1357 *Amurat*, the Successor of *Orchanes*, enlarges the *Turkish* Empire by the Conquest of *Gallipoli*, *Adrianople*, and the adjacent Provinces.

1360 A Peace is concluded between *France* and *England*, very advantageous and honourable to the latter; and King *John* is set at Liberty, leaving Hostages in *England* for the Payment of the Sum agreed on for his Ransom.

1364 The Duke of *Anjou*, King *John*'s second Son, and one of the Hostages given to King *Edward*, having made his Escape, *John* comes over

A. D.

to make Satisfaction, and dies in *England*.

1377 *Edward III.* dies, and is succeeded by his Grandson *Richard II.*, a Minor; in the Beginning of whose Reign the *French* recover most of the Places the *English* were possess'd of in *France*.

1385 *John* the Bastard, King of *Portugal*, defeats the *Castilians*, which Victory is annually celebrated to this Day among the *Portuguese*.

1388 *Bajazet* succeeds his Father *A-murat* in the *Ottoman Empire*, who in a few Years takes from the Christians *Theffaly*, *Macedonia*, *Phocis*, *Attica*, and *Bulgaria*.

1392 *Charles VI.*, King of *France*, loses his Senses, and is some-
P times

A.D:

times so mad that they are forced to bind him.

1395 A bloody Battle near *Nicopolis* between *Bajazet* and *Sigismund* King of *Hungary*, wherein the latter is defeated, with the Loss of 20000 Men

1399 *Richard II*, King of *England*, is murder'd in Prison. and succeeded by *Henry IV*. Duke of *Lancaster*.

1400 The Emperor *Wenceslaus* is deposed by the Electors.

CENTURY XV.

1402 *TAMERLANE*, Emperor of the *Tartars*, defeats *Bajazet* near *Angora*, and takes him Prisoner.

Bajazet

A. D.

1403 *Bajazet*, provoking his Conqueror, is put into an Iron Cage, where he dashes out his Brains against the Bars.

1409 *John*, King of *Portugal*, makes a Descent in *Africa*, and takes *Ceuta*.

1410 *Sigismund*, King of *Hungary*, Brother of *Wenceslaus*, is elected Emperor of *Germany*. *Ferdinand*, Regent of *Castile*, defeats the *Moors* of *Granada*.

1415 *Henry V*, King of *England*, gains a memorable Victory over the *French* near *Agincourt*, who were much superior to him in Number. *John Huss*, having preach'd against several Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, is condemn'd as a Heretick by the

A. D.

Council of *Constance*, and burnt alive.

1416 *Jerome of Prague*, his Scholar, suffers the same Death.

1419 The *Portuguese* discover the Island of *Madera*.

1420 *Henry V.* of *England* marries *Catherine*, Daughter of *Charles VI.* of *France*; and it is agreed by Treaty, that *Henry* shall be Regent of *France* during the Life of *Charles*, and after his Death succeed him in the Throne.

1422 *Henry V.* dies, leaving the Administration of *France* to the Duke of *Bedford*, and that of *England* to the Duke of *Gloucester*, his Son *Henry VI.* being but eight Months old.

The

A. D.

1428 The *English* besiege *Orleans*,
and reduce it to the utmost
Extremity.

1429 They are obliged to raise the
Siege; to which the Valour
of a Country Maid, call'd
Joan of Arc, very much con-
tributes.

1431 She is taken by the *English*, and
burnt as a Witch.

1432 King *Henry VI.* is crown'd at
Paris.

1436 A great Famine in *France*, fol-
low'd by a dreadful Pesti-
lence.

1444 *Ladislaus*, King of *Hungary*,
having broken the Truce he
had made with the *Turks*, a
memorable Battle is fought
between him and Sultan *A-*
murat near *Varna*, wherein
the Christian Army is entirely

A.D.

defeated, and the King himself slain.

1453 *Mahomet II.* Son of *Amurat*, takes *Constantinople*, and thereby puts an End to the *Christian Empire* in the *East*, transferring it to the *Turks*.

1456 *John Huniades* gains a Victory over *Mahomet*, and forces him to raise the Siege of *Belgrade*.

1460 *Edward IV*, the first of the Line of *York*, succeeds *Henry VI.* of *England*.

1461 *Charles VII*, King of *France*, being apprehensive that a Design was formed to poison him, abstains from Victuals, and is starved to Death. He is succeeded by his Son *Louis XI*, who laid the first Foundation of the absolute Power

A.D.

- Power since exercised by the
Kings of *France*.
- 1465 The Battle of *Mont-le-Herry*, be-
tween *Louis XI.* and *Charles*
Duke of Burgundy.
- 1468 *Paul II.* decrees, that none but
Cardinals shall be elected
Popes.
- 1470 *Uffun Cassan*, an *Armenian*
Prince, drives the *Tartars* out
of *Persia*, which they had
been Masters of above two
hundred Years.
- 1474 *Mahomet II.* conquers *Paphla-*
gonia; and having defeated
David Comnenus, the last Em-
peror of *Trebisond*, he carries
him Prisoner to *Constantinople*,
with all his Family.
- 1475 King *Edward IV.* lands in
France with a great Army,
has an Interview with
Louis

A.D.

Louis XI, and is persuaded by Presents and fair Promises to return home.

1476 The Duke of *Burgundy* besieges *Morat*, but is defeated by the *Switzers*, with the Loss of twelve or fourteen thousand Men.

1477 He besieges *Nancy*, but is again defeated and kill'd.

1480 *Mahomet II.* besieges *Rhodes*, but is forced to retire with great Loss, the Place being gallantly defended by the Knights of St. *John of Jerusalem*.

1483 *Richard III*, the last of the Line of *York*, usurps the Crown of *England*, and causes his two Nephews (the young King *Edward V.* and his Brother) to be miserably murder'd.

King

A. D.

- 1485 King *Richard* is slain in the Battle of *Bosworth*, and *Henry VII.* crown'd in the Field. This Prince unites the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* by marrying *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edward IV.*
- 1492 *Ferdinand V*, King of *Castile*, conquers *Granada*, and thereby puts an End to the Kingdom of the *Moors* in *Spain*, after it had stood there above 700 Years. About the same Time *Christopher Columbus*, a *Genoese*, discovers *America*.
- 1493 *Bartholomew Dias*, a *Portuguese*, discovers the *Cape of Good Hope*.
- 1495 *Charles VIII*, King of *France*, conquers the Kingdom of *Naples*, but loses it in less than a Year.

Vasquez

A.D.

- 1497 *Vasquez de Gama* sails to the *East Indies* by the *Cape of Good Hope*, being the first who perform'd that Voyage. *Americus Vespucius*, a *Florentine*, from whom *America* takes its Name, makes farther Discoveries of that Continent.
- 1499 *Louis XII.* conquers the Duchy of *Milan*, forcing the Duke to fly into *Germany*.
- 1500 The Duke recovers *Milan*, but loses it again soon after.
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CENTURY XVI.

- 1501 A Very great Famine and Plague in *Germany*.
- 1502 *Brasil* discover'd by the *Portuguese*. *Vespucius* makes farther Discoveries in *America*.
The

A. D.

1503 The *Spaviards* become sole Masters of *Naples*, having driven out the *French*.

1507 *Genoa* rebels against *Louis XII*, but is soon reduced to her former Obedience.

1508 The Emperor, the Pope, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, enter into a League against the *Venetians*.

1509 The *French* defeat the *Venetians* in a bloody Battle near the River *Adda*. *Henry VIII*. succeeds to the Crown of *England*.

1510 The *Portuguese* make themselves Masters of *Goa* in the *East-Indies*. The Pope, the Kings of *England* and *Spain*, and the *Swiss* Cantons, declare War against *Louis XII*.

The

A. D.

1512 The *French*, under the Command of *Gaston de Foix*, the King's Nephew, gain a great Victory over the Confederate Army near *Ravenna*, but *Gaston* is unfortunately kill'd. After this, *Ravenna* is taken and sack'd.

1513 The *French* besiege *Novara*, but are surpriz'd and routed by the *Switzers*, who take all their Artillery, and afterwards march into *France* and besiege *Dijon*. King *Henry VIII.* defeats the *French* near *Guinegast*, burns *Terouane*, and takes *Tournay*. *James IV.* King of *Scotland*, invades *England*, but is defeated and kill'd in the Battle of *Floddenfield*.

Martin

A.D.

1517 *Martin Luther* begins to preach against Indulgences. *Egypt* is made a Province of the *Ottoman Empire*.

1519 *Zuinglius* begins to preach in *Swisserland* against the Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*.

1521 The Emperor *Charles V.* causes an Edict to be drawn up against *Luther* at the Dyet of *Worms*, whereby he is outlaw'd. King *Henry VIII.* having publish'd a Book against *Luther*, Pope *Leo X.* gives him the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, which the Kings of *England* retain to this Day.

1524 The Constable *Charles* of *Bourbon*, the Imperial General, marches into *France* and besieges

A. D.

sieges *Marseilles*, but is obliged to retire.

1525 *Francis I*, King of *France*, is defeated and taken Prisoner by the *Imperialists* in the Battle of *Pavia*. *Lutheranism* is introduced into *Sweden* and *Denmark*. The Mass abolish'd in the Canton of *Zurich*.

1527 *Rome* is taken and plunder'd by the Imperial Troops under *Charles of Bourbon*, and that General kill'd in the Attack. *Lewis*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, is kill'd in a Battle against the *Turks* near *Mohatz*.

1528 *Genoa* becomes a free Republick. Cardinal *Wolsey* is disgraced.

Solyman

A D.

1529 *Solyman* II, Emperor of the *Turks*, is obliged to raise the Siege of *Vienna*, having lost 60000 Men. The *Lutheran* Princes and Cities of *Germany* publish a Protest against a Decree of the Dyet of *Spires*, from whence the *Lutherans* obtain'd the Name of PROTESTANTS. Peace concluded at *Cambray* between the Emperor and the King of *France*.

1530 The *Protestants* present a Confession of their Faith to the Emperor at the Dyet of *Augsburg*. A great Inundation by the breaking of the Dykes in *Holland*.

1534 The *Anabaptists* seize *Munster*, and chuse *John*, a Taylor of *Leyden*, for their King.

The

A.D.

- 1535 The Bishop of *Munster* recovers that City, and punishes the Ringleaders of the Sedition. *Henry VIII.* abrogates the Pope's Authority in *England*, and is declared by his Parliament *Supreme Head of the Church.*
- 1536 *Calvin* takes up his Residence at *Geneva*, and his Doctrines spread themselves in *France.*
- 1539 The People of *Ghent* rebel against their Governesse; but the Emperor *Charles* goes thither in Person, causes the Authors of the Revolt to be beheaded, deprives the Citizens of their Privileges, and builds a strong Citadel to keep them in Awe.

Francis

A. D.

1542 *Francis I.* attacks the Emperor in *Spain, Italy, and Flanders*, with five different Armies.

1544 *Henry VIII.* takes *Boulogne*, after a Siege of two Months. Peace concluded at *Crespy* between the Emperor and the King of *France*.

1545 The Opening of the Council of *Trent*.

1546 The Protestants of *Germany* bring into the Field an Army of 100,000 Men, under the Command of *John Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, and *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse*.

1547 *Henry VIII.* dies, and his Son *Edward VI.* is proclaimed King of *England*. *Francis I.*, King of *France*, dies; and is succeeded by his Son *Henry II.* The Emperor falls
Q into

A.D.

into *Saxony*, defeats the *Elector*, and takes him Prisoner. *Philip*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, makes his Submission to the Emperor, but is detain'd Prisoner contrary to Agreement.

1548 The Mass abolish'd, and the Reform'd Religion establish'd in *England*.

1550 The Emperor *Charles* publishes a severe Edict against the Protestants in the *Low-Countries*. Peace concluded between *England*, *Scotland*, and *France*; and *Boulogne* restor'd to the *French*, in Consideration of a Sum of Money.

1551 *Magdebourg* is besieged by the Emperor's Forces, under *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony*.
Maurice,

A.D.

1552 *Maurice*, dissatisfied at the unjust Detention of his Wife's Father the Landgrave of *Hesse*, turns his Arms against the Emperor, and is very near surprizing his Person at *In-siruck*. The *French* make themselves Masters of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.

1553 *Edward VI.* dies, and *Lady Jane Grey* (Daughter of the Duke of *Suffolk* by *Mary* Sister of *Henry VIII.*) is proclaim'd Queen; but soon after *Mary*, eldest Sister of *Edward VI.* is proclaim'd, and *Lady Jane* imprison'd and beheaded. Queen *Mary* re-establishes Popery in *England*.

1554 Queen *Mary* married to *Philip* of *Spain*, Son of the Emperor *Charles V.*

Q 2

Charles

A D.

- 1556 *Charles* resigns the Imperial Crown to his Brother *Ferdinand*, and the *Spanish* Monarchy (with all his other Dominions) to his Son *Philip*.
- 1557 King *Philip's* Army (in which there were some *English* Troops) besieges and takes *St. Quintin*, having gain'd a memorable Victory over the *French* under the Constable *Montmorency*, who advanced to relieve the Place.
- 1558 The Duke of *Guise* takes *Calais* from the *English*, after they had been possess'd of it 211 Years. Queen *Mary* dies, and is succeeded by her Sister *Elizabeth*, who abolishes Popery, and restores the Reform'd Religion in
Eng.

A. D.

England The Emperor *Charles V.* dies in the Monastery of *St. Just* in *Spain*, whither he had retired after his Abdication. *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, is married to the Dauphin of *France*, afterwards King *Francis II.*

1559 *Henry II.* of *France* is succeeded by his Son *Francis II.*, a Youth of sixteen Years of Age.

1560 *Francis II.* dies, and is succeeded by his Brother *Charles IX.* then scarce eleven Years old.

1561 The famous Conference at *Poissy* between the Popish and Protestant Divines

1562 A Civil War breaks out in *France* on Account of Religion. The Prince of *Condé*, the Head of the *Hugonots*,

A. D.

(as the *French* Protestants were call'd) is defeated near *Dreux*, and taken Prisoner. The *Philippine* Islands discover'd by the *Spaniards*.

1563 Peace made with the *Hugonots*. The Conclusion of the Council of *Trent*.

1564 The Emperor *Ferdinand* dies, and his Son *Maximilian II.* succeeds him

1565 *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, besieges *Malta* with a powerful Army, but is forced to raise the Siege, after losing a vast Number of Men. *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, marries *Henry Lord Darnley*, Son of the Earl of *Lenox*.

1566 A League form'd by the Protestants in the *Netherlands* to oppose the Inquisition, and

A. D.

and procure the free Exercise of their Religion.

1567 The second War in *France* between the *Hugonots* and the *Catholics*. The City of *Rochelle* declares for the *Hugonots*, which is their chief Place of Security for sixty Years. The Prince of *Condé* besieges *Paris*, but is defeated near *St. Denis*.

1568 King *Philip* sends the Duke of *Alva* with an Army into the *Netherlands*, who causes many Thousands of the Protestants to be put to Death. Peace is made with the *Hugonots* in *France*, but War breaks out again the same Year.

1569 The *Hugonots* are beaten near *Jarnac*, and the Prince of *Condé* kill'd. They are like-

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wise

A.D.

wise defeated near *Moncon-*
tour.

1570 Peace concluded with the *Hu-*
gonots. The *Turks* take the
Isle of *Cyprus* from the *Vene-*
tians.

1571 The confederate Fleet, under
the Command of Don *John* of
Austria, entirely defeats that
of the *Turks* near the Gulf
of *Lepanto*, who are said to
have lost above 200 Gallies
and 30000 Men.

1572 The *Hugonots* massacred at *Pa-*
ris on *St. Bartholomew's*
Day; amongst whom were
the Admiral *Coligny*, and ma-
ny other Persons of Distin-
ction. The Example being
follow'd in several other
Parts of *France*, about 30000
Pro-

A. D.

Protestants were destroy'd in
a few Days

1573 The Duke of *Anjou* besieges
Rochelle near eight Months,
and then raises the Siege,
having lost 12000 Men be-
fore the Place Peace is
thereupon granted to the *Hu-*
genots a fourth Time; and
Rochelle, *Montauban*, and
Nismes, are yielded to them
for their Security.

1574 The War renewed in *France*.
Charles IX. dies, and is suc-
ceeded by his Brother *Hen-*
ry III. who had been lately
elected King of *Poland*.

1576 The Emperor *Maximilian* dies,
and is succeeded by his Son
Rodolph II. Another Peace
made with the *Hugonots*.

A sixth

A. D.

- 1577 A sixth War against the *Hugonots*, and Peace concluded the same Year.
- 1578 *Muley Mahomet*, King of *Marocco*, being dispossest'd by his Uncle, craves Assistance of *Sebastian* King of *Portugal*, who accordingly enters *Africa* with a great Army, wherein was the Flower of the *Portuguese* Nobility. A Battle ensues, the *Portuguese* Troops are all cut to pieces or made Prisoners, and the King himself slain.
- 1579 The Union of *Utrecht*, which is the Foundation of the Republick of the *United Provinces*.
- 1580 *Philip* of *Spain* makes himself Master of the Kingdom of *Portugal*. War with the *Hu-*

A. D.

Hugonots renew'd, but soon terminated.

1582 The Reformation of the Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII.

1584 *William*, Prince of *Orang*, assassinated at *Delft*.

1586 Queen *Elizabeth* sends the Earl of *Leicester* to *Holland* to assist the States.

1587 *Mary*, Queen of *Scots* beheaded.

1588 The *Spanish* Fleet, call'd the *Invincible Armado*, consisting of 150 Sail of Ships, and having on board 20000 Soldiers, design'd to invade *England*, are partly destroy'd by the *English*, and partly by violent Storms, so that few of them return home again, and those in a very wretched Condition.

Henry

A.D.

1589. *Henry III. of France* is stabb'd by *Clement* a Monk, and succeeded by *Henry IV. King of Navarre*, a Protestant, the first of the House of *Bourbon*.

1590 *Henry IV.* defeats the Duke of *Mayenne* near *Ivry*, whose Forces were double the Number of the King's. He blocks up *Paris*, which is reduced to great Extremity for want of Provisions, but seasonably reliev'd by the Duke of *Parma*, Governor of the *Netherlands*. *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, takes *Breda* by a Stratagem. The *Turks* are forced to raise the Siege of *Esseck* with great Loss.

1593 *Henry IV.* in order to get rid of his Enemies and enjoy his

A. D.

his Crown in Peace, embraces the *Romish* Religion.

1594 He is wounded in the Mouth with a Knife by a Russian who endeavour'd to stab him; and it being found that he was prompted to this desperate Attempt by the *Jesuits*, they are all banish'd the Kingdom. The Imperial Forces defeat the *Turks* before *Gran*, and take the Town.

1595 *Mahomet III.* takes *Agria*; but in the Siege of the Place, and in a Battle fought soon after with the Imperialists, he loses 60,000 Men. *Raab* is retaken from the *Turks*.

1598 Peace concluded between the Kings of *France* and *Spain* at *Verwins*. *Henry IV.* publishes

A.D.

lishes the famous Edict of *Nantz*, by Virtue of which the Protestants enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion. The King of *Spain* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Philip III.* The *Hollanders* make their first Voyage to the *East Indies.*

1599 *Henry IV.* obtains the Dissolution of his Marriage with *Margaret* Sister of *Charles IX.* and marries *Mary de Medicis.* The first Establishment of the *English East India Company.*

1600 *Prince Maurice* defeats Archduke *Albert* near *Nieuport.*

CEN-

CENTURY XVII.

A. D.

1601

THE Beginning of the Siege of *Ostend*, which lasted above three Years, and is said to have cost the *Spaniards* 70,000 Men.

1602

The Establishment of the *Dutch East-India* Company.

1603

Queen *Elizabeth* dies, and is succeeded by *James VI.* of *Scotland*, the first King of that Name in *England*.

1605

The Gunpowder Plot discover'd, which some Papists had contriv'd in order to have blown up King *James*, the Prince, and the whole Parliament.

1606

Peace concluded between the Emperor and the *Turks*. The *Venetians* banish the *Jesuits*.

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lishes the famous Edict of *Nantz*, by Virtue of which the Protestants enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion. The King of *Spain* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Philip III.* The *Hollanders* make their first Voyage to the *East Indies.*

1599 *Henry IV.* obtains the Dissolution of his Marriage with *Margaret* Sister of *Charles IX.* and marries *Mary de Medicis.* The first Establishment of the *English East India Company.*

1600 Prince *Maurice* defeats Archduke *Albert* near *Nieuport.*

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CENTURY XVII.

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1601 **T**HE Beginning of the Siege of *Ostend*, which lasted above three Years, and is said to have cost the *Spaniards* 70,000 Men.

1602 The Establishment of the *Dutch East-India* Company.

1603 Queen *Elizabeth* dies, and is succeeded by *James VI.* of *Scotland*, the first King of that Name in *England*.

1605 The Gunpowder Plot discover'd, which some Papists had contriv'd in order to have blown up King *James*, the Prince, and the whole Parliament.

1606 Peace concluded between the Emperor and the *Turks*. The *Venetians* banish the *Jesuits*.

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- 1609 The *Spaniards* and the *Hollanders* make a Truce for twelve Years. The Descendents of the ancient *Moors*, who had embraced Christianity, are banish'd out of *Spain*, to the Number of 900,000 Souls.
- 1610 *Henry IV*, King of *France*, being in his Coach in one of the Streets of *Paris*, and obliged to stop by reason of the Crowd, is stabb'd in the Belly by one *Ravaillac*, and dies immediately. He is succeeded by his Son *Louis XIII*, a Minor, under the Tuition of his Mother, Queen *Mary de Medicis*.
- 1612 The Death of *Rodolph*, Emperor of *Germany*, who is succeed by his Brother *Matthias*,
King

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King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*.

1613 *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James I.* King of *Great Britain*, married to *Frederic V.*, Elector Palatine. *Gnesna* in *Poland* almost consumed by Fire.

1617 The Emperor *Matthias* resigns the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* to his Cousin *Ferdinand*.

1618 A remarkable Comet seen in *Europe*. The Synod of *Dort*.

1619 The Death of the Emperor *Matthias*, who is succeeded by *Ferdinand II.*

1620 The *Bohemians* having offer'd the Crown to *Frederic* Elector Palatine, he accepts it; but his Army is entirely defeated by the Emperor's Forces near *Prague*, and himself for-

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ced to fly with his Family into *Silesia*, and afterwards into *Holland*.

1621 The War renew'd between the *Spaniards* and the *Hollanders*. *Philip* of *Spain* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Philip IV*. Archduke *Albert* dies at *Brussels*.

1622 *Osman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, invades *Poland* with an Army of 400,000 Men, and comes up with the *Polish* Army of about 65,000. He makes three Attempts to storm the *Polish* Camp, but is as often repulsed, with the Loss of 60000 Men; and loses a greater Number in his March back to *Constantinople*. The *Dutch* massacre the *English* at *Amboyna*.

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1623 The *Upper Palatinate*, and the Electoral Dignity, conferr'd on *Maximilian Duke of Bavaria*.

1625 King *James I.* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Charles I. Christian IV*, King of *Denmark*, is made General of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, and engages in a War against the Emperor. *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, falls into a deep Melancholy, and dies. *Breda* surrender'd to the *Spaniards*, after a long Siege.

1626 Count *Tilly*, the Imperial General, gains a great Victory over the King of *Denmark* near *Lutter* in the Duchy of *Brunswick*.

1627 A great Earthquake in *Italy*, whereby many Thousands of

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Persons perish'd. *Tilly* takes several Places from the *Danes* in *Holstein*. The Duke of *Mantua* dies without Issue, which causes new Troubles in *Italy*.

1628 *Rochelle* taken from the Protestants, after a long and obstinate Defence, the Besieged having had no Bread for thirteen Weeks before they surrender'd.

1629 Peace concluded at *Lubeck* between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*.

1630 *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, invades *Germany*, and takes several Towns. *Magdebourg*, one of the chief Cities of the Protestant Party, is taken, plunder'd, and burnt.

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burnt by Count *Tilly*, the Imperial General.

1631 *Gustavus*, having join'd his Forces with those of the Elector of *Saxony*, defeats *Tilly* near *Leipsick*, kills 10000 of the Imperialists, and takes all their Baggage and Artillery.

1632 Another Battle at *Lutzen*, near *Leipsick*, between the *Swedes* and the Emperor's Forces under Count *Walstein*, wherein the former gain the Victory, but their King *Gustavus* loses his Life.

1633 Almost a third Part of *Constantinople* consumed by Fire.

1634 Old *Parr* dies, aged 152 Years. The *Swedes* are entirely defeated near *Norlinguen* in *Savabia*.

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- 1635 A Peace concluded at *Prague* between the Emperor and the Elector of *Saxony*.
- 1637 *Ferdinand II.* dies at *Vienna*, and is succeeded by his Son *Ferdinand III.* A Tumult at *Edinburgh* on reading the *Englisb* Liturgy. *Brida* retaken from the *Spaniards*.
- 1638 *Louis XIV.* born. The *Hollanders* are beaten near *Calloo*.
- 1639 *Martin Tromp* destroys the *Spanisb* Fleet in the Downs, which was intended to attack *Sweden* in Conjunction with the *Danes*.
- 1640 The *Portuguese* shake off the *Spanisb* Yoke, and proclaim *John Duke of Braganza* King. . The first Session of the *Long Parliament* in *England*.

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land. King *Charles I* sets up his Standard at *York*.

1641 *Mary*, Daughter of *Charles I*, married to *William* Prince of *Orange*. The Earl of *Strafford* beheaded. The Protestants massacred in *Ireland*.

1642 King *Charles* sets up his Standard at *Nottingham*. The Parliament vote for taking up Arms against him. The Civil War begins.

1643 *Louis XIII*. dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Louis XIV*. a Minor, under the Tuition of *Anne* of *Austria*, the Queen-Mother.

1644 The Scots enter *England* to assist the Parliament against the King.

1645 The Turks take *Canea*, and begin the Siege of *Candia*,
R 4 which

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which last twenty-four Years.
Laud, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, beheaded.

1646 *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, escapes to *France*.

1647 The *Scots* deliver up King *Charles I* to the *English*.

1648 Peace concluded at *Munster* between *Spain* and *Holland*, the latter being declared a free Commonwealth, to which *Spain* should make no Pretensions for the future.

1649 King *Charles I*. brought to a Trial by his rebellious Subjects, and beheaded on a Scaffold erected before *Whitehall*. King *Charles II*. is proclaim'd in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

1650 *Oliver Cromwell*, having reduced *Ireland* in less than a Year

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Year, is recall'd to *England*; and being made General in the Room of Lord *Fairfax*, marches into *Scotland*, and defeats the *Scots* near *Dunbar*. *William II*, Prince of *Orange*, dies; and his Princess is deliver'd of a Son, who was afterwards King *William III*. of *England*.

1651 *Cromwell* defeats King *Charles's* Army near *Worcester*, who had like to have fallen into the Hands of his Enemies, but, after a great many Dangers, escapes into *France*, and from thence to *Holland*.

1653 The Parliament resign their Power to *Cromwell*, who takes the Title of *Protector*. Several Battles between the *English* Fleet under Admiral *Blake*,

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Blake, and the *Dutch* under *Van Tromp*; in the last of which the *Dutch* lose their gallant Admiral and twenty-seven Men of War.

1654 Peace concluded between *Cromwell* and the *Dutch*. *Christina*, Queen of *Sweden*, abdicates the Crown.

1655 The *English* take *Jamaica* from the *Spaniards*. The *Venetians* beat the *Turkish* Fleet near the *Dardanelis*. *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, invades *Poland*.

1657 Treaty between *Cromwell* and *Louis XIV*.

1658 *Cromwell* dies, and his Son *Richard* succeeds him as Protector.

1659 *Richard* is deposed by the Parliament.

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- 1660 The Restoration of King
Charles II, in which General
Monk was very instrumental.
- 1661 An Earthquake in *England*.
- 1662 King *Charles II*. marries *Catherine*, Daughter of the King
of *Portugal*.
- 1665 War between the *English* and
Dutch. A dreadful Plague
in *London*, from whence it
pass'd into *Holland*, *France*,
and other Parts of *Europe*.
- 1666 The City of *London* burnt.
- 1667 The *Dutch* sail up the *Medway*,
and burn several Ships at
Chatham. Peace made be-
tween the *Dutch* and *English*.
- 1668 A triple League between *Eng-
land*, *Holland*, and *Sweden*.
- 1669 *Candia* taken by the *Turks*, in
the Siege of which Place the
Turks lost 70000 Men, and
the

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the *Christians* 29000, without reckoning 38000 Boors and Slaves employ'd in the Mines and Trenches.

1672 *England and France* declare War against *Holland*. The *De Witts*, two Brothers, torn in pieces by the Populace at the *Hague*. A bloody Sea fight between the united Fleets of *England and France*, and that of *Holland*.

1673 Other Sea-fights between the *English* and *Dutch*, in which both Sides behave with great Bravery

1674 Peace with *Holland* proclaim'd. A great Battle near *Senef* between the Allied Army under the Prince of *Orange*, and the *French* under the Prince of *Condé*, which lasted seven-
teen

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teen Hours, and both Sides claim'd the Victory.

1676 A Sea-fight off *Messina* between the *French* and *Dutch* Fleets, in which the *Dutch* Admiral *De Ruyter* is mortally wounded.

1677 The Elector of *Brandenburg* takes *Stetin* in *Pomerania*, the Besieged having been reduced to the utmost Extremity by Famine. *William*, Prince of *Orange*, comes to *England*, and marries *Mary*, eldest Daughter of *James* Duke of *York*

1678 Peace between *France* and the *United Provinces*; and between the *Turks* and the *Poles*.

1679 The Archbishop of *St. Andrew's* murder'd in *Scotland*. Peace
con

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concluded between *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

1680 War between the *Turks* and the *Muscovites*. A great Fire in *Stockholm*.

1681 A large Comet appears. The *French* take *Strasbourg*. The *Turks* and *Muscovites* make a Truce for twenty Years.

1683 The *Turks* besiege *Vienna* with a numerous Army; but the Imperial Troops under the Duke of *Lorraine*, and the *Poles* under their King *John Sobieski*, attack them in their Camp, make a prodigious Slaughter amongst them, and oblige them to raise the Siege, with the Loss of all their Baggage and Artillery. The Grand Vizier *Cara Mustafa*, who commanded the *Turkish*

A. D.

Turkish Army at this Siege, is strangled at *Belgrade* by the Grand Signior's Order.

1684 The City of *Genoa* bombarded by the *French*. The *French* make Peace with the *Agerins*.

1685 King *Charles II.* dies, and is succeeded by his Brother *James II.* The Duke of *Monmouth*, natural Son of the deceased King *Charles*, takes up Arms against King *James*, but is defeated near *Bridgewater*, made Prisoner, and beheaded. *Louis XIV.* revokes the Edict of *Nantz*.

1686 King *James* sends the Earl of *Castlemain* Ambassador to the Pope.

1687 The *Imperialists* gain several Advantages over the *Turks* in

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in *Hungary*. The *Turkish* Garrison in *Agria* surrender for Want of Provisions. The Emperor's Son *Joseph* is crown'd King of *Hungary* at *Presbourg*.

1688 *William III*, Prince of *Orange*, lands in *England*. King *James* goes over to *France*.

1689 The Prince of *Orange*, and his Princess *Mary*, are crown'd King and Queen of *England*. King *James* lands in *Ireland* with *French* Troops, but returns to *France* the same Year. The Siege of *Londonderry* raised by General *Schomberg*.

1690 King *William* defeats King *James's* Army at the Battle of the *Boyne* in *Ireland*.

Admiral

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- 1692 Admiral *Ruffel* obtains a memorable Victory over the *French Fleet* near *La Hogue*.
- 1695 *St. Malo's, Granville*, and other Places on the Coast of *Normandy*, bombarded by the *English*. *Namur* surrender'd to King *William*. The *French* bombard *Brussels*.
- 1696 The *Muscovites* take *Asoph* from the *Turks*.
- 1697 The Treaty of *Reswick*. *Peter* the Great, Czar of *Muscovy*, visits *Holland, England, and Germany*.
- 1698 The Palace of *Whitehall* burnt.
- 1699 The Treaty of *Carlowitz* between the Emperor and the *Turks*. The Death of *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*.
- 1700 *Charles II*, King of *Spain*, dies at *Madrid*.

CENTURY XVIII.

- 1701 *JAMES II*, late King of *England*, dies at *St. Germain's*.
An Alliance between *England*, *Holland*, and the Emperor.
- 1702 King *William III*. dies, and is succeeded by Queen *Anne*.
The Emperor and Queen declare War against *France* and *Spain*. Admiral *Rook* takes and destroys the Galleons at *Vigo*. The King of *Poland* is defeated near *Cracow* by *Charles XII*. of *Sweden*.
- 1703 The King of *Sweden* takes *Thorn*. An Earthquake at *Rome*. A great Storm of Wind in *England*.
- 1704 *Stanislaus* elected King of *Poland*. Duke of *Marlborough* marches into *Germany*, and,
in

A. D.

in Conjunction with Prince *Eugene*, gains a memorable Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians* near *Blenheim*. The *English* take *Gibraltar*.

1705 *Leopold*, Emperor of *Germany*, dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Joseph*.

1706 The Battle of *Ramillies*, wherein the *French* are defeated. Prince *Eugene* beats the *French*, and raises the Siege of *Turin*.

1707 The Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. Battle of *Almanza*. Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* cast away.

1708 The Allies take *Lisfe*.

1709 *Tournay* taken by the Allies. The Battle of *Malplaquet*. *Mons* taken by the Confederates. *Charles* of *Sweden*

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is beaten by the *Muscovites* at *Pultowa*, and retires to *Bender*, a Town belonging to the *Turks*.

1710 The Allies take *Doway*, *Bethune*, and several other Places. Several *Indian* Kings arrive in *England*, and have an Audience of the Queen.

1713 Queen *Anne* concludes a separate Peace with *France* at *Utrecht*.

1714 Queen *Anne* dies, and is succeeded by *George I.* Elector of *Hanover*.

1715 The Death of *Louis XIV.* King of *France*. The *Turks* make themselves Masters of the *Morea*. A Rebellion breaks out in *Scotland*. The Rebels are defeated at *Preston*.

Earl

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1716 Earls of *Derwent-water* and *Kenmure* beheaded. Prince *Eugene* beats the *Turks*, and takes *Temefwaer*. The *Thames* frozen over, and Oxen roasted upon the Ice.

1717 Prince *Eugene* gains a signal Victory over the *Turks*, and takes *Belgrade*.

1718 Admiral *Byng* destroys the *Spanish* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*. *Charles XII.* of *Sweden* is kill'd by a Cannon-Ball at the Siege of *Frederickshall*.

1720 A dreadful Plague at *Marseilles* in *France*.

1721 A Treaty of Peace between *Spain* and *Great-Britain*, whereby the King of *Spain* gives up *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* to the *English*.

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- 1722 A surprizing Revolution in *Persia*, the City of *Ispahan* being taken by an Army of Rebels, and the *Sophi* dethroned. *Louis XV.* crown'd.
- 1723 Alliance sign'd between *England*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*.
- 1724 An Alliance between *Sweden* and *Muscovy*.
- 1725 A Treaty between the Emperor and *Spain* at *Vienna*. Another at *Hanover* between *England*, *France*, and *Prussia*. The Death of the Czar of *Muscovy*, *Peter* the Great.
- 1727 The *Spaniards* besiege *Gibraltar*, but in vain. King *George I.* dies at *Osnabrug* in his Way to *Hanover*, and is succeeded by his present Majesty King *George II.*
- 1729 The Treaty of *Seville*.

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- 1730 A great Revolution at *Constantinople*, where Sultan *Achmet* is deposed, and his Nephew *Mahomet* advanced to the Throne. *Victor Amadeus*, King of *Sardinia*, abdicates the Crown in favour of his Son *Charles-Emanuel* Prince of *Piedmont*.
- 1731 Six thousand *Spaniards* introduced into *Tuscany*, to secure the Succession of that Duchy to *Don Carlos*.
- 1732 The Archbishop of *Saltzburg* expels the Protestants out of his Territories.
- 1733 *Stanislaus*, opposed by the Emperor and the Czarina, but supported by *France*, is a second Time elected King of *Poland*. He retires to *Dantzick*. The Elector of *Saxony*

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is proclaim'd King of *Po-land* towards the End of the Year; which brings on a War between *France* and the Emperor.

1734 The *Russians* besiege and take *Dantzick*, but *Stanislaus* escapes. The *French* take *Philipsburg*, in the Siege of which Place the Duke of *Berwick* is kill'd by a Cannon-Ball. The Battle of *Parma*, in which the Imperial General Count *Merci* is kill'd. A bloody Battle near *Gustalla*. The Prince of *Orange* marries *Anne* Princess Royal of *England*. Don *Carlos* conquers *Naples* and *Sicily*.

1735 Admiral *Norris* sails to *Lisbon* with a strong Fleet to protect the *Portuguese* against the
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Designs of *Spain*. *Kouli Kan* gains a great Victory over the *Turks*. Peace concluded between *France* and the Emperor.

1736 *Frederic*, Prince of *Wales*, marries the Princess of *Saxe-Gotha*.

1737 The *Russian* General Count *Munich* takes *Oczakow* from the *Turks*.

1739 *England* declares War against *Spain*. Admiral *Vernon* takes *Porto Bello* with six Ships only. The Imperial General Count *Wallis* attacks the *Turks* near *Krotzka*, but is defeated, having lost near 10,000 Men.

1740 Death of the Emperor *Charles VI*, who is succeeded by his eldest Daughter *Maria Teresa*

A. D.

refa in all his hereditary Dominions. The King of *Prussia* invades *Silesia*. This Year begins a severe and lasting Frost, which is universal over all *Europe*.

- 1741 The Elector of *Bavaria* takes *Prague*, and is proclaim'd King of *Bohemia*. A remarkable Revolution in *Russia*, whereby the Princess *Elizabeth*, the present Empress, is placed on the Throne. A Battle near *Wilmanstrand* between the *Swedes* and *Russians*, wherein the former are defeated. The *Dutch* massacre the *Chinese* in *Batavia*. Admiral *Vernon* with a strong Fleet, and a considerable Body of Land Forces under the Command of General *Wentworth*,

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worth, makes an unsuccessful Attempt upon *Carthagera*, great Part of the Troops being destroy'd in attacking Fort *St. Lazare*, or swept off by an epidemical Sickness.

- 1742 The Elector of *Bavaria* chosen Emperor and crown'd at *Francfort*. The *Austrians* over-run *Bavaria*, and take *Munich*. A Battle near *Czaslaw* between the *Austrians* and *Prussians*, which last remain Masters of the Field. A Treaty concluded at *Breslaw* between the King of *Prussia* and the Queen of *Hungary*. Marshal *Belleisle* makes a surprizing Escape with a great Body of *French* Troops from *Prague*, which soon

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soon after surrenders to the *Austrians*. The Czarina is crown'd at *Moscow*, and declares the young Prince of *Holslein* her Successor. The *Russians* conquer *Finland*. Don *Philip* reduces *Savoy*. The *Spaniards* invade *Georgia*, but are forced to retire. Captain *Middleton* makes a fruitless Attempt to discover a North-West Passage into the *South Sea*.

1743 The Queen of *Hungary* is crown'd at *Prague*. The Battle of *Dettingen*. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* attempts to pass the *Rhine*, but miscarries. Plots in *Muscovy*. Plague at *Messina* in *Sicily*.

1744 The *French* King declares War against the Queen of *Hungary*.

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gary. The *Austrians* pass the *Rhine*. The *French* take *Menin*, *Ypres*, and other Places. The King of *Prussia* takes *Prague*. The *French* take *Friburg*, after an obstinate and bloody Siege. *Coni* besieged by the *French* and *Spaniards*, but the Place making a gallant Defence they are at length obliged to raise the Siege with Precipitation. An Action before *Toulon* between the *English* Fleet, and the *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons. Commodore *Anson* returns to *England*, having sail'd round the Globe. War mutually declared between *France* and *England*.

1745 The Battle of *Fontenoy*, in which the Allies are worsted by the *French*,

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French, and which is follow'd by the Taking of *Tournay*. A Rebellion breaks out in *Scotland*. The Rebels defeat Sir *John Cope* near *Preston-pans*, march into *England*, take *Carlisle*, and advance as far as *Derby*; from whence they make a precipitate Retreat, being closely pursued by the Duke of *Cumberland*, who retakes *Carlisle*. They defeat the King's Forces under General *Hawley* near *Falkirk*, and besiege *Stirling*; but raise the Siege on the Duke's Approach. The *French* continue to extend their Conquests in the *Austrian Netherlands*. *Cape Breton* taken by the *English*.

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1746 The Battle of *Culloden*, wherein the Rebels are totally defeated. The *French* take *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, *Namur*, and other Towns. The *English* make an unsuccessful Descent upon the Coast of *Britany*. A smart Action between the Allies and the *French* near *Liege*, with no great Advantage on either Side. The *Austrians* make themselves Masters of *Genoa*; but the *Genoese* revolt and drive the *Austrians* out of their Territories. The Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Lord *Balmerino*, and Mr. *Ratcliffe*, Brother to the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, are beheaded.

1747 Lord *Lowat* beheaded. The *French* make themselves Masters

A. D.

ters of all *Dutch Flanders*. Battle between Part of the Allied Army and the *French* near *Maeftricht*, after which the Allies retire under the Cannon of that Fortrefs. The Admirals *Anson* and *Warren*, after a warm Engagement, take feveral *French* Men of War and Merchantmen. The *French*, commanded by Count *Lowendabl*, take *Bergen-op-Zoom* by Affault, after a bloody Siege of two Months and upwards.

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